INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 256— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

KING INVITES MAHATMA TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Mahatma's Search For Unity Continues

PREPARED TO GRANT STATUTORY MAJORITY FOR MUSLIMS IN PUNJAB & BENGAL

MUSLIM DELEGATES' ABSENCE AT INFORMAL MEETINGS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 30.

Though the Indian delegates have been discussing several items concerning Safeguards particularly, with reference to Army and Finance, the absence of Muslim delegates at these conferences has greatly hampered the progress of a final settlement on the issue. Instead of taking part in these discussions, the Muslim delegates are making frantic efforts to persuade Gandhiji to accept all of their demands.

Mahatma Gandhi, on his part, who believes that there is no such word as "failure" in his dictionary, is carrying on negotiations and private conversations with conflicting interests.

It is understood that Mahatmaji has assured the Sikhs this morning that if he agreed to give Statutory Majority to the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal, he would not hesitate to give weightage to the Sikhs so that no injustice would be done to them.

New Cabinet Keen On Making A "Success" Of London Conference

SAFEGUARDS TO BE STIFFENED.

NO RAPID INDIANISATION AND NO TRANSFER OF CONTROL OVER ARMY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON. Oct. 30.

The overwhelming majority the Conservatives have obtained at the poll has led to speculation in political circles about their attitude towards the Indian issue.

From my conversations with various people, I have been able to form the following ideas of their attitude:—

(1) There will be no going back on the promises made at the last session of the Round Table Conference—improving the Indian constitution so that India can reach Dominion Status and have complete responsibility as regards Indian affairs.

SAFEGUARDS WILL BE STIFFENED.

(2) The position regarding the Crown subjects, will however, undergo a vital change. There will be determination to see that the safeguards are properly worded "in the interests of India". But these words will have a different meaning from what the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi would like them to mean. So long as Britain will continue to bear the responsibility for the governance of India it will be said that Indian interests will not be divorced from British interests. British investment in India, it will be argued are in India's interests. So also British trade with India will be in India's interests. But these will have to be sufficiently safeguarded.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Commercial safeguards will therefore provide preferential treatment for the British goods, under all heads.

The Indian Federal Government will be free to evolve its own fiscal policy with the reservation that a certain percentage of preference, to be settled later by an expert committee, will be given to British goods.

(3) So far as the financial aspect of the new constitution is concerned, the final voice in determining financial affairs will be that of the Governor-General who will be advised by a financial board appointed by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General with a financial adviser appointed by the Crown. The Governor-General will be the final authority, and his veto will be real, intended to be used in all cases and not merely nominal.

Debt services, pensions and other commitments, will be the first charge on the Indian revenue.

NO CONTROL OVER ARMY.

(4) So far as the defence is concerned, there will be a clear determination to make the British position absolutely unambiguous.

The Minister of Defence who will be appointed by the Governor-General will have to work under the direction of the Governor-General and will not be removed or will not have to resign with the rest of the Cabinet. Charges under the Army and the Navy will be non-votable. The Army will continue to be under the Crown at the disposal of the Governor-General and not under the control of an Indian Defence Minister.

NO INDIANISATION.

So far as Indianisation of the Army is concerned, it will be impossible to expedite it, it will be argued, until there is more education amongst the martial communities.

A proposal to nominate a certain number of cadets to the Indian Sandhurst College will be made with the special intention of securing proper representation for Muslims who form the bulk of the Indian army but who do not possess the necessary educational qualification at present to pass the test for entry into Sandhurst.

It is expected that it will take 25 years at least to spread education amongst the Muslims and therefore a transitional period will not be fixed, unless and until this period lapses.

After this system of nomination is abolished, then only will the military authorities consider when the army can be handed over the Federal Government of India.

WILL "NAKED FAKIR" ACCEPT THE INVITATION?

Other "Rebels" Also To Attend Function.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON. Oct. 30.

Some of the British Ministers, who emerged out so successfully on Tuesday in the General Election, are faced with an unprecedented "crisis." To the chagrin of Churchills, Brentfords and the whole gang of Tory Diehards, Lord Chamberlain has been commanded by the King and the Queen to invite Gandhiji to the Buckingham Palace to attend an afternoon party on Thursday.

Will the "Naked Fakir" who dared to strike the Viceregal Palace, go to shake hands with the King and Queen? If he does, what will patriotic Britishers do? Will they tell their Majesties that they were doing an unpatriotic deed, as was done by some of their kinsmen in India to the Labourites who spoke and feted the "Rebel" of India.

Gandhiji will not be the only "Rebel" at the Buckingham Palace. Similar invitations are extended to other "rebels" including Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Malaviya. One has to see what the King and the Queen will think of these "rebel" subjects who, according to the Diehards, were out to destroy their sovereignty in India. Gandhiji, if he decides to accept the invitation will not desert his loin-cloth (which symbolises the poverty of India's toiling millions. Will these Ministers who will be in tail-coats, if not in morning dress as desired by their Majesties like Gandhiji to tell the host the significance of his loin-cloth and expose the fraudulent value of the "Brightest Jewel in the King's Crown."

NO BAIL FOR M. N. ROY

High Court Rejects Application.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The bail application of M. N. Roy has been rejected by the High Court.—A. P.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF R. T. C. DELEGATES.

Question Of Finance Council.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The question of constitution of the Finance Council was again the chief subject of consideration at this morning's informal conversations which was again attended by European representatives and also by Col. Haksar and Sir Mirza Ismail. There was a large measure of agreement in principle in favour of such Council but further discussion of details was postponed to Monday. There will be further conversations to-day regarding defence.—Reuter.

DR. BESANT NOT KEEPING GOOD HEALTH

Arundale Hurries From London

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, October 30.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale left London to-day for India as they received the news from Adyar that Dr. Besant was not keeping good health.

RESHUFFLING OF CABINET.

Sankey To Make Way For Hailsham.

SNOWDEN TO BE RAISED TO PEERAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

With regard to the reshuffling of the Cabinet, the newspapers forecast that Mr. Baldwin will remain as the Lord President of Council, Mr. Thomas as the Secretary for Dominions, Sir Samuel Hoare as Secretary of State for India and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister as the President of Board of Trade.

It is understood that Mr. Snowden will become a Peer and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the place in the Cabinet.

Possible changes, it is said, will include the Foreign Secretaryship at present held by Lord Reading. Lord Hailsham may succeed Lord Sankey as Lord Chancellor. Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for War and Sir Austen Chamberlain, First Lord of Admiralty, it is said, are likely to retire and make way for younger men.—Reuter.

Premier And New Cabinet

LONDON, October 30.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet is not expected till next week as the Premier is leaving for Chequers this afternoon.

He had consultation with Sir Samuel Hoare on the Indian situation in the morning.

The next meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Tuesday.

The Premier is determined that the new Cabinet shall be fully representative of all Governmental parties despite the Conservative pressure for predominant representation.—Reuter.

British Big Business Looks Forward.

EMERGENCY FOR MINISTERS AGAINST FOREIGN DUMPING.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Following National Government's victory signs of the revival of industry have been reported from all over the country. Many British manufacturers are planning for requipment of their factories to cope with new orders while foreign manufacturers anticipating imposition of tariff are very busy arranging for factories and sites here and dumping goods into this country while entry is still free.

It is expected that a Cabinet Committee will be established to examine the fiscal and other matters and clear way for introduction of legislation on the subject soon after Parliament meets, probably late in January, for reasons of the session. Meanwhile immediate legislation may be introduced conferring on the Ministers emergency powers against dumping.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA TO ADHERE TO GOLD STANDARD

Subsidies To Relieve Exporters.

LONDON, October 29.

Pretoria.—In order to relieve the serious situation among exporters, owing to the effects of Britain going off the Gold Standard, Government have decided to ask Parliament to sanction the payment of subsidies. These will be ten per cent., of F.O.B. value on all exported primary products except gold, diamonds and sugar. Government have expressed their determination to adhere to Gold Standard.

It is expected that subsidies will involve an expenditure of two million pounds (South African) which is twenty per cent. higher in value than British pound) and this amount will be met by additional five per cent. "ad valorem" customs or primage duty on all imports.

The subsidy will be effective for twelve months.—Reuter Special.

AFFRONT TO RAILWAY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. J. M. Mehta On Fresh Retrenchment Proposals

WIDENING GULF BETWEEN BOARD & FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has submitted a statement to the Railway Board to-day urging them to drop all proposals for retrenchment on Railways until the report of the Court of Enquiry recently appointed and now in progress is published.

Mr. Mehta points out that it would be unfair to steal a march over the Court of Enquiry when past retrenchments have been challenged and are under scrutiny by an independent tribunal. He recalls the fact that when on July 1 last, the Railway Board communicated to the Federation the suspension of future retrenchment till October 31 they were also told that if any further retrenchment was considered necessary the Agents of the various Railways had been instructed to give one month's notice to recognised unions concerning retrenchment proposals, and that if after discussion between Administrations and Unions any outstanding points required further consideration, the Federation would be invited to confer with the Railway Board, but in the present case the Railway Board have taken a shorter cut by eliminating the unions altogether.

Moreover, the recommendations of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee have been published and retrenchments proposed by the Railway Board and wage-cut accumulated by Sub-Committee are substantially interrelated.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta regards the present move of the Railway Board as a grave impropriety and direct affront to the Court of Enquiry and might seriously jeopardise the preservation of industrial peace and maintenance of contact between the Board and the Federation.—A.P.

Govt. Scheme To Retrench More Workers

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

At to-day's conference between the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and of the Railway Board, the latter submitted a statement showing the reduction of 3,000 in the figures of the staff to be retrenched on all railways. The previous figure supplied to the Federation was 10,471 and the revised figure 7,500. The reduction is 2,971. The revised figure is said to make after making very full allowance for wastage up to 30th April 1932, suspension of recruitment and retirements as far as possible of persons beyond or nearing the age of superannuation and working of short time in workshops to the extent of one and half days a week.

The revised figure of 7,500 is made up as follows: N. W. Railway 825; East Indian 1,325; G. I. P. 1,550; East Bengal 675; Burma Railways 150; B. B. and C. I. 1,075; B. N. Railway 1,525; M. S. M. 350; Assam Bengal Railway 25.

No figure is given for the South Indian Railway. Of the total of 7,500, three thousand five hundred are of the line staff and 4,000 of workshop staff.

FEDERATION TO WAIT UPON SIR J. BHORE

NEW DELHI, October 30.

The Associated Press understands that the Federation representatives will meet Sir Joseph Bhore to-morrow to explain the impropriety of proceeding with retrenchment plans when the Court of Enquiry is sitting.—A.P.

Dislocation Of Railway Traffic Between Bombay & Poona

BRIDGE NEAR KIRKEE UNSAFE.

MADRAS TRAINS DIVERTED VIA MANMAD; NORMAL SERVICE NOT TO BE RESUMED TILL WEDNESDAY?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

The Poona Express Train was late to-day, as the Dapodi Bridge is not safe for service. This bridge is situated one mile from Kirkee station on Bombay side. The Express was stopped on the other side of the bridge, and another train was kept ready on the Poona side of the bridge to bring the passengers. The passengers had to foot out the distance over the bridge. The repair work is going on briskly

Through Traffic Not To Be Resumed Till Wednesday

BOMBAY, October 30.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. states:—

Do not expect to resume through running till morning of Monday the 2nd proximo.

In a latter message he states that through running is not likely to be resumed till Wednesday the 4th proximo.—A.P.

ACCIDENT ON A. B. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Up Manipur Road shuttle collided with the engine of up mixed train at 6-37 on Wednesday morning while performing shunting on the loop line at Langcholiet station on the Assam Bengal Railway. The permanent way was damaged and certain rolling stock capsized. The drive and fireman of the engine and a pointsman of the Langcholiet station were slightly injured. The block was cleared at 6-50 yesterday morning.—A. P.

DERAILMENT OF LOCAL TRAIN

Driver's Timely Action

An Up electric local train was derailed on Thursday morning, near Andheri Station. As the train moved off the station and had hardly passed the platform yard, when the wheels of the front trailer and motor coach came off the rails. Luckily, the driver came to know of the accident and cut off the power in time, thus preventing any damage being done either to human lives or to the train itself.

MADRAS TRAINS DIVERTED VIA DHOND.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Railway, states:—

Due to the arch of the Dapuri Bridge at mileage 114, near Kirkee, S.E. Main Line, being unsafe for traffic, through communication is suspended Through trains to and from Madras will be diverted 'via' Dhond and Manmad and local trains between Bombay and Poona will be transhipped at site. The duration of dislocation is uncertain, but it anticipated that it will be at least 48 hours.—A.P.

SURPRISE RAID OF SETH SOORJI VALLABHDAS' OFFICES

Large Number Of Account Books Seized

ALLEGED CHEATING OF INCOME-TAX OFFICE

Armed with a search warrant, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, the local C.I.D. assisted by police officers raided the business premises of Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdass and Company, at Sheikh Memon St., and Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdass Colour Company at Samuel St., Vadgadi, Bombay, last week.

Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdass, the head of the two firms, is a well-known businessman of Bombay, and was prominently connected with the B.P.C.C. Boycott activities during the last "War."

FIRMS OFFICES SEARCHED.

The raid was the sequel to an application filed by the Income Tax Commissioner, Bombay, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, asking for the issue of the search warrant under the Income Tax Act.

It was alleged in the course of the application that the Income-Tax Department suspected that the firms had concealed their real earnings for a number of years and thereby cheated Government of a large sum of money in respect of **income-tax.**

The C.I.D. seized a large number of account books from both the places.

It is understood that the special staff of the Income Tax Department will inspect the books with a view to prepare a case against the firms under the Income-Tax Act.

NEW ORDINANCE IN ACTION

Ex-Congress Secretary In Custody

64 ARRESTS IN BENGAL SEQUEL TO POLITICAL OUTRAGES

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Following blood transfusion, Mr. Durno's right eye has been removed. There is no danger to his left eye.

The second bullet has been extracted from the jaw and Mr. Durno is progressing favourably.

Arrests in Bengal connected with the recent political outrages total 64 including a former Bengal Congress Secretary, under the New Ordinance.—A.P.

POLICE RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Several houses were searched in Calcutta this morning in connection with the recent political outrages and four men including College students were taken in custody under the Bengal Ordinance.

Similar arrests have been made at Berhampur and Kushti.—A. P.

PRIVATE QUIN ACQUITTED

POONA, October 30.

Private V. Quin of the 2nd Battalion K. O. S. B. who was tried before Poona District Court Martial for an alleged civil offence under Section 41 of the Army Act (it being alleged that he entered the house of Mr. J. Williams at 6, Parvat Villa on the night of October 9) has been acquitted.—A.P.

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WANTED for Maternity Hospital in Bombay. Two HINDOO or CHRISTIAN NURSES, with good knowledge of English. One qualified, another probationer with some experience. Apply Box No. 1225 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6114

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A 3851

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Salary and Commission for guaranteed business from BOMBAY, POONA, SHOLAPUR, NASIK, KALGAON, and KHOLAPUR for the LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 106, Kamer Buildings, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A S

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bharoach, Poona and Khandesh for a Progressive Life Office with very strong National Directorate and liberal conditions. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. For particulars, apply DHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bombay Post, Seven.
A R6052

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A S

AGENTS WANTED.—Wanted DISTRICT AGENTS for Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nasik, Kolaba and Satara. Terms extremely liberal Men of status and influence only need apply to:—Mohan Sons and Co., Chief Agents, THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.
A 6102

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T 3843B.

Trade Announcement.

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Pl. No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, wo bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For ent and other particulars see B. . Poonegar on 1st Floor.
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TO LET—A small DETACHED COTTAGE, at Vile Parle East, Bara (Twelve) Bungalows; Separate independent Privy and godown, for Married Hindus. Apply DR. VAIDYA, LABORATORY, opp. Charni Road Station or vile Parle. Rent Rs. 22-8-0.
C 3850

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C 3858

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A 3814

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T 3859

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L R 6128

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1931:—

67. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay and another Councillor—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for adequate water supply at the Antop Hill Mahomedan Cemetary.

68-69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For (68) requesting the Commissioner to credit to the Municipal Fund the fees received from students by Municipal Medical Officers for giving instructions to them at any Medical College or Municipal Medical Institution and (69) obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the total quantity of quinine purchased during the last three years, etc.

70-72. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For (70-71) requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of (70) removing the sanitary bins in the Girgaum Ward and substituting therefor the method of collecting and removing the refuse as in Gamdevi, Chowpatty, etc., (71) providing a footpath in Girgaum Back Road and (72) requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to reserve for ladies one seat in each Ward and two seats from Government nominations on the Corporation.

73. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether it is a fact that a firm or an individual dealing in sugar evades payment of town duty by changing marks on the sugar bags at Sion and then bringing them back into the City.

74. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For suggesting additions and changes in the existing list of symbols supplied to candidates at Municipal elections.

75. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. V. S. Velinkar. For requesting the Secretary to give a brief summary of each item of the Special Committee's proceedings submitted to the Corporation.

76-77. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For (76) requesting the Commissioner to arrange with the G.I.P. and C.I. Railway authorities to keep open the wicket gate near the Dadar Foot Overbridge to avoid the congestion of pedestrian traffic thereat at rush hours, and (77) obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the advisability of widening the dangerous corner and steep gradient of the Sion-Bombay Road near the Sion Railway Station.

78. From Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, seconded by Dr. P. G. Solanki—For amending Section 56 (d) of the Municipal Act, so as to restrict the calling of Special Meetings to consideration of important matters of an urgent nature only which cannot wait till the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, etc.

79-80. From Mr. M. N. Tarade, seconded by Mr. V. S. Velinkar—For (79) prescribing a graded scale of cut in the salaries of Municipal employees drawing Rs. 200 and above from 1st January 1932, and (80) obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether some clerks are required to stay in the Municipal Hospital quarters and whether they are made to work on Sundays and Holidays.

81. From Mr. H. F. Manlar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of reopening for burial purposes the Cemeteries at Grant Road and Poibavdi, Parel.

82. From Mr. H. F. Manlar, seconded by Mr. A. L. Curtay—For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee on the desirability of removing the urinal near the Musjid at Sukhlaji Street.

83. From Dr. J. N. Chokay—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the action taken by the Encroachment Department against the owners of the motor cars parked on public roads at all hours of tue day and night.

84. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps to widen the dangerous corner at the junction of Cavel Street and Kalbadevi Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1931.
3380

Public Notices

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4-0 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1931, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart House," Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1931, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. (Bombay time), to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 28th October, 1931, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th October to 5th November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1931.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN RADIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 359 in respect of Ten Ordinary Shares Nos. 21005/21014 of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., has been LOST or MISLAID by Mr Wilfred E. Pereira of Bombay. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.

F.M. CHINOY & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd.
3853.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY summoned for the adjourned current (4th) Criminal Sessions (other than those summoned to the 5th Sessions which will commence on the 20th November) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 2nd November, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th October, 1931.
3855

NOTICE.

MR. GAJANAN RAO (Late of Messrs. Hoar and Co.), has now severed his connection with them and started an independent Tailoring and Outfitting business of his own. He has had a long and varied business and Tailoring experience in India and in Europe, extending over 25 Years, of which 16 Years were spent in Messrs. Hoar and Co., and he will now have the pleasure of placing his experience and skill at the disposal of his numerous friends and supporters. A visit to his new premises is cordially invited.

GAJANAN RAO,
Pro. The Radiant Tailoring Shop,
Opp. Aibless Baug,
Charni Road, Bombay.
R6099

NOTICE.

The Government of Bombay have accorded their sanction to the raising of a Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at 5 per cent by the Ahmedabad Municipality for asphalt roads and electric installation in two instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs each under their General Department Resolution No. 2441, dated the 17th September, 1931 The Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on the 30th November, 1931. The Municipality proposes to invest in this loan from about Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs out of its own various funds in addition to the amount to be raised from the public. Sealed tenders are invited from the public so as to reach the Chief Officer, on or before the 14th November, 1931. The detailed prospectus of the loan and the tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality on application. Interest will be paid from 30th November, 1931, or from the date on which the amount of the debentures allotted in full is paid into the Municipal Treasury, whichever is later.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVALANKAR,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
19th October, 1931,
3885

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof, together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the Trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 1st day of November, 1931, at the Office of the Trustees in the Old Pehdee of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat Mombadevi, Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. For further particulars and conditions of sale, an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1931.

MALVI RANCHOLDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3703

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 777 OF 1931.

Re: BHIKHABHAI AMTHALAL SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately carrying on business in the name of the Wilson Watch Co., at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor

Ex parte: H. MODOERIN: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 29th day of October 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 29th day of Oct. 1931.

M.M. KOTHARE,
for Insolvency Registrar

3856.

NOTICE.

ON BEHALF of our clients Messrs. RIJHAMAL VALIRAM, HIRANAND VALIRAM and MOHANDAS GUNOMAL, we hereby give notice that they have sold all their right, title and interest in the partnership carried on in the name and style of Messrs. Pohoomull Bros. in and outside India to Messrs. Narandas Pohoomull, Lokumal Sahijram and Kishanchand Lekhraj three of their co-partners in the said partnership, who have taken over all the liabilities of the said partnership. Our clients have no concern whatever with the said Partnership on and from the 10th day of June 1931.

Dated this 30th day of Oct., 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Rijhamal Valiram and Others.
3857
hrd rU

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1931, at 3 P.M. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 19-20; 22-28; Case No. 102; Pydhowni Road.

Building St. No. 149-150; Case No. 149; New Souter Street, Agripada.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.
Tel. No. 25152.

Auction Sale TO-DAY, (SATURDAY), at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Wodehouse Bungalow, Wodehouse Road, opposite Post Colaba. Of valuable Teak and Blackwood highly polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, old Chinaware, gramophone, Singer machine, plated and cutleryware, brass and silver ornaments, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Bombay, 30th October, 1931.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF RIPON ROAD AND NEW SOUTER STREET.

Under instructions from Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 172 of 1929 (Imperial Bank of India Vs. Gulamhussein Essaji), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, all that piece of Bombay Improvement Trust, leasehold land, admeasuring about 388 square yards, and with building thereon, at the junction of Ripon Road, and New Souter Street, Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3531 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1840 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4069 (4), Street Nos. 109, 109A, 109B, 111, and 111A, Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver, at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the (G. I. P.) Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycles, fancy brassware, saris, healds, camera, beddings, miscellaneous, English and Vernacular books, iron ware, tools and machinery parts, old clothings, old brass, copper and aluminium ware, trunks, boxes, and various other articles etc.

N. B.—Immediate delivery against Cash.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Ladnakhoy Building, New Queen's Road, next to Hormasji Sorabji & Sons, Automobile Merchant of Jasmine and plain dining, drawing and bed room furniture, gramophone, Singer machine, Musical box, carpets, tilting Chesterfield suits, China and silver, show cases, glassware, cane furniture, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Auction Sale to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building opposite "School of Art" of dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Chesterfield suit, cabinet H. M. V. gramophone, Chubb cash box, dining table and chairs, glassware, and motor car etc.

Property of one European gentleman and others.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.,

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade, furniture and goodwill of the "Shri Sharda Cloth Stores" at the premises of the stores at Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Prarthna Samaj on Tuesday the 3rd November, 1931 at 3-30 p.m. by order of the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1677 of 1931 Chamnaji Tullockchand and Co., vs Baburao L. Pansare; the stock consists of Swadeshi made cotton silk and embroidered sarees of different countries, Choli pieces, bed covers, dhotees, cut piece and remnants of shirting, suitings, voiles, prints, chintz, fancy shirting and similar other goods, also counters, show cases, and electric fans.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking down the lot.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Stockist:—

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LALJEE GODHOO & CO.

Asafoetida Merchants

VADGADI—BOMBAY NO. 3.

NAVI CHAL. SHAHA-BANDHI, KABULI, IRANI KHADA and IRANI RAS.

Besides with marks namel Flower Ace Cycle, Krishna, L. & SWASTIKA black Asafoetida will be sold.

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Branch:—
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Gandhi Road,
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DIVINE TREATMENT HALL
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

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BEDLAM.

Tory Method In Coalition Madness.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

After weeks of havering and hesitation this astonishing Government has taken the plunge.

Ministers have agreed to disagree on everything but Mr. MacDonald. He is to be the leader of every warring section of his composite army.

"A free hand for Mr. MacDonald" is to be at once the shibboleth and the slogan. But, having said that, every "National" candidate may say whatever else he pleases, or whatever else he thinks useful for catching votes.

"Vote for High Tariffs and Mr. MacDonald!"

"Vote for Free Trade and Mr. MacDonald!"

"Vote for Toryism and Mr. MacDonald!"

"Vote for 'Labour' and Mr. MacDonald!"

"Vote for Liberalism and Mr. MacDonald!"

"Vote for any Old Thing and Mr. MacDonald!"

The Premier himself is to ask for a "Free Hand," committing himself to nothing. His colleagues are to issue manifestoes interpreting his vagueness in any way they choose.

It is the politics of Bedlam. It is an insult to the country and to the electorate.

But there is a Tory method in his Coalition madness. The issues are to be deliberately confused in the hope that from chaos Toryism may snatch the majority it dare not hope for in a straight fight.

FETTERED "FREE" HAND

Mr. MacDonald and his little clique are to fly Labour colours in the hope of winning Labour votes for Toryism. The renegade Liberals are to lure Liberal votes to Toryism.

For let there be no mistake.

A vote for a "National," whatever his label, is a vote for Toryism and for stark reaction.

It is a vote for Wage Cuts and for the plundering of the Social Services.

It is a vote for high Tariffs and for the Dictatorship of the Banks.

It is the merest claptrap to talk of a Free Hand for Mr. MacDonald. He is already tied and bound hand and foot to the Tory oligarchy. His dictates are already issued in obedience to its orders.

His first act as "National" Premier was to decree the unemployment pay cuts which the Tories demanded. His latest has been to order the election on which they insisted.

He is already fettered. But after the election he will find himself doubly and trebly fettered.

He will then be at the head of a party which will be ninety per cent. Tory, avid for Tory measures.

Such few "National Liberals" and "National Labour" men as may be there fill owe their seats to Tory votes, to the work of the Tory machine, to the expenditure of Tory money.

BEHIND THE SCREEN

They and he will be powerless in the grip of their allies. They will quickly be made to realise it. They will no longer be allowed even the small freedom of the stalking horse. They must knuckle under or get out.

That is the crude fact that shows through the smoke screen of talk about free hands and the like.

We believe that the country will see the fact: that it will refuse to be bamboozled by insolent appeals for "national unity," or by puerile threats that the return of Labour to power would mean the national collapse and the "end of all things."

And if it sees the fact there should be little doubt of the result.

For not only the solid body of manhood and womanhood that is the Labour Movement, but every man and woman of sense and sanity should line up against this shameless conspiracy and in support of the only Party which has constructive and well-planned policy for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

KIDNAPPING SCARE AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Rumours of kidnapping of women and children attended with violence have been current in the city during the past few days and have created a scare in some localities inhabited mostly by the working classes.

A typical incident is reported to have occurred in this connection in Royapettah area where a lunatic wandering in the streets was chased by the crowd and taken to the police station refusing to believe that he was a lunatic.

The Police Commissioner has issued a statement contradicting the unfounded rumours.—A. P.

London.—The King, Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York and Prince George were present at the Drury Lane Theatre on Wednesday night. A great crowd surged through the police cordon and pressed closely by the Royal car.—Reuter's Special.

THE POPE PRAYS.

CHURCH'S SHARE IN "TRIBULATIONS OF THE WORLD."

(By "FIDALITEUR").

"Dressed in white with a scarlet cloak around his shoulders and a white biretta on his head, borne on the 'sedia gestatoria' heralded by a fanfare of silver trumpets and preceded by 12 Cardinals and the entire pontifical court, the Pope today went in state to St. Peter's to say a low mass for the present tribulations of the world."

The holy function so breathlessly described in these words would ordinarily sound too anachronistic with its spirit and visible symbols of classic-mediaeval splendour and pomp of an all-powerful Mother Church if clear evidence were not forthcoming of a Press message cabled here from Rome on the 25th inst.

BACK TO PAGEANTRY.

The age, apparently, of romantic illusion, set and illuminated on the stage of antiquity, has not come to an end. The Vatican would seem to have assumed leadership in this revivalist movement especially since the modern Caesar, the Duce of Fascist Italy, waved a little olive branch with a clever stroke of diplomacy and reconciled the official Catholic Church. The gloom of decades disappeared since the Pope made peace, tentative certainly with the Caesar, and the Papal pageantry flared up in all the outward exuberance of spectacular pomp to the delight of the devout professing the Faith. What induced the Caesar to make this gesture of peace? Was it a mere necessity of the ordinary statecraft or was it his sense of lack of the last touch to the half-fulfilled vision of the Great Roman Empire (which the atheistic wit said was neither great, nor Roman, nor yet empire in eternal blasphemy) founded once again in the Italian soil?

AROUND THE VATICAN.

We may not presume to essay a reply to these speculations. Indeed, it is hardly necessary in view of what journalists describe as 'complications' arising out of the interpretation put on some of the terms of the historic concordat. Add to this the existence of a situation the accounts of which have been published in the European Press regarding the treatment the Catholic partisans of the Vatican received at the hands of the Fascists. They include, amongst other things, specific allegations of physical torture to which the zealots of the Fascisti subjected the young Catholics. One cannot but recollect all these incidents while the Pope prays for divine intervention in the tribulations of the world and we wonder, even in our gratitude whether the Holy Father may not first run to the rescue of the Catholic martyrs before he prayed the heavenly powers to pity and redeem our mortal sorrows.

CAESAR & AND THE CHURCH.

The Holy Father is, of course, infallible inheriting as he does the authority from a super-human and—natural source, of an ancient Church that has known no laws, mundane or ultra-mundane, says those of Her own. But since the Holy Father condescends to dictate mighty encyclicals against such movements as Socialism and theories of social-hygiene bearing on the subject of surplus population, one may wonder whether he would be adamant in the holy belief that our earthly tribulations cannot be dealt with except with the evocative power of saying mass to the accompaniment of all the colourful ritual of the Old Church. Why cannot the Church intervene where Caesarean power is concerned and exert her authority in compelling the mundane agency to contribute to the reclamation work? Even orthodox piety it is to be presumed, has undergone the process of transformation in regard to its attitude to the actualities of the 'terra firma.' What has the Holy Father done in meeting this aspect of our tribulations? Myriad Caesars have reared their mansions around the Papal seat of power and masses of people the world over groan and suffer while counting houses and marts of the rich flourish in abundance and wealth. While the mass is being sung and swells in ancient prayer, the lash of the slave-driver sounds, the human sweat drips and the piteous cry rises from the bowels of the earth. The Papal prayer may well lose its virtue while the poisonous chimney smoke floats into the skies and the face of the earth is distorted in ugliness and human suffering.....

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Super-fatted and exquisitely refined, yielding a copious, fragranced lather and suited to the most sensitive skin.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Vigorous Anti-Indian Agitation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 2.

Most of the provinces of the Union have been faced with depression and it has become difficult for them to balance their budgets. This hard situation has again brought the question of the abolition of the Provincial councils to the fore. The Cabinet has considered the question and has come to the unanimous conclusion that the councils must go. But the enforcement of the Government decision is a problem in virtue of the fact that Natal, the most British province of the Union, is deadly against the abolition, as the Natalians are afraid that they will lose the last of their British individuality, once the Councils go.

However, the decision of the Cabinet will remain intact and legislation to that effect will be placed for discussion in the next session of the House of Assembly and Natal may be given the option of deciding whether it would accept the abolition or retention of the Provincial council. This question of provincial councils is hotly discussed in the Press and several suggestions are put forward to solve the Indian problem in case the provincial boundaries go with their barriers.

JOURNALISTS SUGGESTION.

Mr. Arthur G Barlow, an influential journalist suggests that Natal should be made the home for all the Indians, as the people of Natal were primarily responsible for the introduction of Indians and they shoud be entrusted the charge of Indians.

The Natal politicians are not in the least desirous to shoulder this responsibility. On the other hand, they wish to transfer some of their Indians to the other provinces. They would have done so long ago, but their effort was frustated by the provincial legislatures and the strong opposition of the leaders of the other provinces. If the Indians can settle in any province they like at the time the Councils go, there are some persons like Mr. Barlow who believe that the councils should be kept, bad as they were.

DURBAN INDIAN'S CRIME.

In making the above suggestion, Mr. Barlow, attacks the Indians in Durban in the following unbalanced and absurd manner:—

"In Durban itself the excessive pressure of the Indian community is being felt more than ever. Wherever they can, these Asiatics are mopping up all the land which they can lay their hands on and are paying enormous prices. "Living on less than a sniff from a petrol tin, they carry on where the European starves." As far as I can see their vote dominates the Durban Town Council and at present they are having a really rosy time."

It should be brought to the notice of the readers in India that Indians are entitled to the ownership of land in the Province of Natal. Municipal franchise has been taken away from them since 1924. Only those who are on the old register—and they do not number more than two hundred at the maximum—are only entitled to vote. In view of these facts, the talk of dominating the town council is nothing but ludicrous. And when they have got the right to the ownership of land, why should they be not allowed to buy property if they are in a position to buy it? But the anti-Indian critics cut both ways. If Indians do not live in nice houses, they complain that they are living in hovels and creating slums. If they remain in good premises, they turn again and say that Indians compete with the Europeans through their lower standard of living.

MOVE TO ELIMINATE ASIATIC TRADING.

In the Transvaal, the Indians have not right to purchase land, nor are they entitled to municipal or parliamentary franchise. Their main livelihood is dependent on trade. So in the Transvaal, one finds that the anti-Indians are attacking the Indians for their "low living" and "unfair competition".

The Juvenile Boards in the Transvaal are agitating for the elimination of the Asiatic trading. They maintain that if Asiatic trading could be eliminated, there could be more employment for European juveniles.

The European employers in all steam laundries and dry-cleaning establishments have pleaded for the abolition of what is termed" unfair competition "of the Asiatics in the trade before a meeting of the Wage Board which is established by the Government under the Minimum Wages Act. The Town Council of the Roodepoort Maraisburg district has passed the following resolution regarding the Indians living in its municipal area:

"That the Council's solicitors be instructed to take action for the ejectment of all Asiatics and Coloured persons occupying or residing on stands in Roodepoort, and also to interdict the owners of such stands from allowing Asiatics or coloured persons from occupying or residing on them, and that the Town Clerk be authorised to sign all documents in connection with such action.

"DEPORT THE INDIANS."

The annual Congress of the Transvaal agricultural Union has passed a resolution to the effect that Asiatic traders should not be allowed to trade in European towns, as they have failed to maintain the white standard of living, and that those who contravene the Insolvency act should be deported.

Another resolution of the Congress urges the Government to safeguard the rights of European civilisation in discussing the Indian problem at the Indo-Union conference in January.

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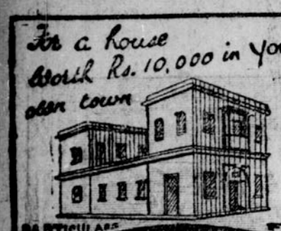

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What the People Say

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Merchants' Chamber is the premier body representing and safeguarding Indian commercial interests at Bombay. Its representatives figure on the local Council, Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Corporation. The Chamber has done exceedingly good work in the past and has voiced the views of the Indian mercantile community successfully. As a commercial body it has done very useful work for which it deserves the credit of the whole Indian commercial community of Bombay.

Last year the Chamber came into a certain amount of criticism, owing to the tendencies of the then Chairman, who was reported to be against boycott of Legislatures. There was also a conflict between the elders of the Chamber and the general mercantile body and it was openly questioned whether the Chamber was for the use of the merchants or whether the merchantile community was for the use of the Chamber. This conflict expressed itself at the time of the election and certain merchants of Nationalist tendencies had to contest seats on the committee of the Chamber with the result that on the present committee a majority of Nationalist merchants figure. This is also why we recently had occasion to watch the public meeting held on the maidan by the Indian Merchants Chamber to protest against the ruinous financial policy of the Government of India, and to hear speaker after speaker including Sir C. V. Mehta the Chairman denounce the policy.

The municipal elections are fast approaching and it is time to consider the advisability of nominating such member of the committee to represent the Chamber to safeguard commercial interests on the Corporation, one who will look at things from the Nationalist standpoint and will not be subservient to outside interests. The representative of the Chamber must also be a pucca Nationalist who can enlist the sympathy of the Congress group on commercial questions and interests, and not one interested in foreign imports to a large degree. The object of this contribution is to draw the serious attention of all members of the Chamber to the coming elections, with a view that the consensus of the opinion of the majority of the members of the Chamber should prevail, and that the committee of the Chamber should give due respect to it, rather than nominate one who may prove to be more of a hindrance than an acquisition in the Corporation. In this connection it will be significant to note that the B.P.C.C. has also decided to run its candidate at the next election of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER.

"IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest your article on "Import Duty on Raw Cotton" in your yesterday's issue and am rather pained at the attitude you have taken up. While it seems you have missed salient features of the case made out against it. You seem to have misunderstood and consequently misinterpreted the pamphlet issued by the East African Merchants' Association. I would first answer the point you have raised before emphasizing the case against this Import Duty.

The first consideration is would this duty benefit Indian producers? It is useful to know that the Finance Member has introduced this as avowedly a revenue measure and not for the purpose of protecting the Indian farmer. You believe that this duty would benefit the Indian grower. You argue that as a result of this duty Indian mills would be more and more forced to use Indian cotton in preference to foreign cotton as the former will be cheaper in comparison with the latter. The implicit assumption behind this reasoning is that imported foreign cottons compete directly with Indian Cotton. This however is far from true especially so far as African and Egyptian cotton is concerned. The best Indian cotton of Navsari is of 7/8" staple and can upto 30 (s) only. While the African cotton imported into India is generally of between 1" and 1¼" staple and is specially used for spinning 40 (s) and upwards for which purpose no Indian cotton is available. The African cotton therefore does not compete with Indian cotton and it is therefore clear that by making it dealer the Indian grower will not be benefitted to any extent.

Therefore it is correct to maintain, as the African Cotton Merchants' Association has done, that the price payable to the grower in India will be determined by the price paid by foreign consumers for India's exportable surplus which is over half of the entire production.

You further argue that an Import Duty of this kind may possibly encourage the Indian farmer to grow superior cotton of longer staple. Were Indian soil and climate favourable for growing cotton equal to that imported for finer counts at present there was ample stimulus to grow same prior to 1905 when no or negligible foreign cotton was imported. According to the review published this year by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on "Cotton Improvement in India," the longest stapled cotton that the Committee believe India can grow to an appreciable extent is 7/8". This authoritative declaration on the limitations of the Indian Soil is sufficient answer to any body who believes that any such advantage may follow this Import Duty.

It is therefore clear that the Indian garmer does not stand to gain from this Duty. The only effect of the Duty would be to tax the production of higher counts in India. Is this fair and desirable? No civilised country taxes the raw products of its industries especially when such a raw products cannot be produced in the country. Why should India be made to do so? The Indian Fiscal Commission laid down definitely that it was not expedient to tax the raw materials of an Industry. The Taxation Enquiry Committee also recommended a Lowering of the duties on raw materials of an Industry where such existed. The Indian Tariff Board on the Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry (1927) unanimously prescribed as a cure for depression of Textile Industry in Bombay that Bombay should concentrate more and more on the production of finer counts for which Bombay geographically and according to climate very well suited by importing African and American cotton, and in consideration of the fact that Bombay had not the advantages of suitable raw materials to produce finer counts to compete with foreign countries they went on to recommend a Bounty of 1 anna per lb. on yarn of 32(s) and higher counts. Instead of this bounty and in spite of the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the Taxation Committee the Finance Member comes out with a proposal to levy a duty of ½ anna per lb. on imports of raw cotton and it is a pity that a nationalist paper like yours instead of being a stalwart opponent of this measure support it. It is a tragic irony indeed.

Nationalist members have passed a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council urging Government to protect the handloom industry from dying out by an excise duty on Saris made in mills below 20 counts or to prohibit their manufacture. If the mill industry is to be handicapped in producing both the lower and the finer counts what is the industry to do?

The case against the Import Duty is self evident. The burden of proving the case for it lies with its supporters.—Yours etc.,

K. R. MARFATIA.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

"SOCIAL VICE".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with interest the article that appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of Sunday last under the captain "Social Vice" and have to make certain comments in the matter and should feel obliged if you would give them place in your esteemed paper at an early date.

Enough has been said by Mr Chronicler in his article headed "Social Vice" regarding the utter wickedness of the seducer and it is the duty of every true and patriotic citizen to assist the executors of law in bringing the offenders to book. None will be more pleased than myself to see every one suffer the extreme rigors of the law who are instrumental in forcing an innocent girl to a life of shame and degradation. But Mr. Chronicler, while visiting his justly aroused wrath on the pimp, has entirely lost sight of the fact that the so-called innocent girls who are victimised by the machinations of these pimps and also the parents of these victims are not always entirely free of all blame.

One has to admit that the people who select their victims do not choose mere children, but look out for grown up girls, viz., such girls who have passed the age of fifteen. It is needless to say that a girl of 15 years though innocent is certainly not a mere child. With the sort of education that is imparted at the present day, a girl will acquire at the age of fifteen a fairly good knowledge of the world and is certainly able to exercise her discrimination. When a girl of this type comes in contact with a person whose motive is to lead her astray, however carefully the seducer may work his way, the girl is bound to discover the man in his true colours and foresee his ignominous motives sooner or later. It is the duty of the girl at this stage, to terminate the friendship which she knows must lead to sheer disaster. It is her duty when she suspects evil, to confide her fears to her parents. She should not shirk this duty and if she does it may cost her something that should be prized more than life itself,—her honour.

A certain measure of blame undoubtedly falls to the lot of the parents for not exercising due vigilance on the movements and behaviour of the children. Young girls are thrown in the company of people who in the presence of their elder assume a garb of respectability but when left alone cast the mask aside. Parents should take the utmost care that their daughters do not mix in objectionable company.

Another factor which is of vital importance but to which most parents do not give the least thought is the great need of the existence of perfect understanding and confidence between the children and parents. "Very often the wronged girl does not complain to her parents for fear of bringing upon her the wrath of her elders," says Mr. Chronicler and with perfect truth too. Parents should inspire into their children love and confidence and not fear. Children should spontaneously go to their parents in all their needs and difficulties and should confide in them everything. If this sort of mutual understanding were established between the parents and the children, the latter will confide their elders their fears at the least indication of any trouble and the parents in their turn can guard them against all evil influences and consequently homes and even society will indeed be much happier than at present.—Yours etc.,

'BEDONIN.'

RECORD IMPOSITION OF FINES

Hon. Presy. Magistrates Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates was held at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday evening Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. The following office bearers for the ensuing year were elected: President: Mr. B. S. Kurkhad, Vice-President: Mr. B. V. Karanjia, Secretaries: Mr. P. P. Kapadia and Mr. B. N. Cooper. Treasurer: Dr. D. A. D'Monte.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Society for the work done during the year ending 30th September 1930 stated among other things that Government had shown their willingness to provide a police lorry to the members of the society for their protection while on riot duty. The Managing Committee passed a number of resolutions which also include one requesting the Government to provide Hon. Presidency Magistrates with revolvers or pistols for their personal protection while on riot duty and to request the Chief Presidency Magistrate to appoint a batch of Hon. Presidency Magistrates to try the cases under the Motor Vehicles Act once or twice a week. The Managing Committee also approved and adopted the Manual for the use of the Hon. Presideney Magistrates which was prepared by the Sub-Committee and accorded their thanks to Mr. P. P. Kapadia, for ably editing the Manual.

BUMPER CROP FOR FINES.

The most interesting item of the report was a comparative statement showing the fines inflicted by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates during the years 1909-1911 and 1928-1930. In 1909-11 the total fine imposed was Rs. 1,87,090-1-6 while in 1928-30 the total amount was Rs. 5,51,694-1-0 showing an excess of Rs. 3,64,603-12-6. The highest amount was realised from the Mazagaon Police Court. In 1909 Rs. 15,711 were recovered from fines in the Mazagaon Police Court while in 1930 the amount of fines rose to Rs. 64,414-4-0. Likewise in Fort Court in 1909 Rs. 9044-3-6 were realised from fines while in 1930 the figure rose to Rs. 44,011. In other courts such as Girgaon and Dadar the figures office bearers as stated above were have nearly doubled to 1909.

The report was adopted and elected for the ensuing year.

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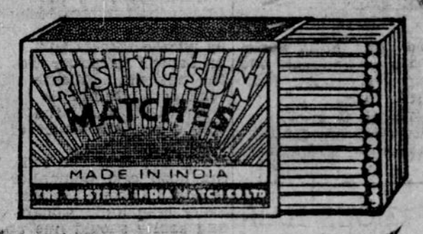

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ZEMINDARS' ASSOCIATION DISSATISFIED.

Tenants Turned Out By Sub-Divisional Officer

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Oct. 25.

A Zemindars' Association has been formed in Tehsil Ghalampore, District Cawnpore with its Offices in village Patara. and with Messrs. Chaudhary Ram Prasad, as President, and Rai Bahadur Pt. Prasad as Vice-President.

The following resolutions were hen passed unanimously:

At a meeting of the Association a resolution was passed as the Zemindars of Tehsil Ghatampore expressing their deep dissatisfaction at the unsatisfactory attitude of Mr. Longman, the Sub-Divisional Officer, towards the Zemindars and tenants of the Tehsil while on his recent tour.

A second resolution was passed to take whatever steps that may be necessary to allay this dissatisfaction.

A third resolution was passed drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that the remissions allowed are altogether unsatisfactory for the Zemindars as well as for the tenants.

Finally it was resolved to appoint a deputation of six of the Association's members to negotiate with the authorities concerned, in this connection.

The Working Committee of the Tehsil Congress Committeee has highly condemned in its meeting, held recently the attitude of Mr. Longman, Deputy Magistrate, during his last tour.

Much dissatisfaction prevails in the different Tehsils due to the very unsatisfactory and unsympathetic attitude of the new Sub-Divisional Officers.

Sjt. Beni Singh, Secretary of the Ghatampore Tehsil, about the tour in his Tehsil of Mr Longman, the new Sub-Divisional Officer as follows:—

"Mr. Longman toured the Tehsil from October 8 to 17. On October 8. he encamped in Village Sarh. Here Sit. Beni Singh pressed him to order all the Patwaris to hang up the lists of remissions allowed to the different Zemindars in every village, in order to facilitate the tenants in knowing the same and raise their objections thereon. The Magistrate did issue the order though very reluctantly. Still this order has been complied with in very few places only.

The Magistrate in a short speech before the tenants told that they could bring forth their objections within 15 days of the receipt of their remission papers. And he also said that the subtenants who had not been allowed any remissions on seer and Khud Kashts should either gave up the fields altogether or should non-co-operate. He told them that he was not there at that time to consider the waste of crops but only the remissions in rent and threatened them that he would not listen to them at all if they created any objection.

At Sajeti most of the tenants who came to make their objections were turned out by the ear. This frightened them and most of them went away without raising their objections.

At Ghatampore most of the tenants were returned on the ground that they were Congresswallas.

The same story was enacted in one form or other at other places also which he visited afterwards.

In none of the places did the tenants collect to raise objections in numbers less than two or three thousands, though it was their time for ploughing but they were disappointed in their purpose.

The Secretary of the Tehsil Congress Committee has addressed two letters to the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, and another to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, in this same connection, but so far not even an acknowledgment has been received.

It is learnt, the Secretary is now approaching the Provincial Congress Committeee through the District Congress Committtee in his connection.

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YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Since our last report the prices of raw material have fluctuated within narrow limits, but on the whole have shown some further illprovement and as a result prices in all kinds of yarns have remained very steady with a fair turnover during the week. Inquiries have considerably increased from almost all markets but from the offers that have been received some of the markets are yet lagging behind and have been offering prices which are much too low to admit of any business whereas others particularly markets like Southern India have shown rapid improvement and a fair amount of business has been done for these markets. On the other hand on account of very firm position of the Cotton market, some of our Mills have been quoting very high prices whereas others who have got some stocks or who are not so bullish have been meeting the market at reasonable level of prices. The bulk of business resulting therefore is not very large but the undertone has remained firm and fairly hopeful. There has been a general revival of confidence amongst the dealers some of whom feel inclined to make purchase if they are able to obtain their requirements at satisfactory prices. On the whole there has been some slight improvement in prices during the week particularly in coarse counts whereas in others prices have remained more or less unchanged although the undertone is very steady. The future tendency is distinctly more hopeful but in view of the very rapid advance in prices during the last few days both in Cotton as well as in yarns it is very likely that some slight reaction may be in evidence in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been a very sharp advance in Manchester prices owing to a large business being done by the Manchester shippers for China and near Eastern markets and therefore distant deliveries have been offered at prices which are considered too high for these markets. Business resulting is therefore limited and only in small lots. The stocks in the local market have been going into consumption and the position has been becoming more healthy. Dealers have been very cautious in buying and have been buying moderate quantities for forward deliveries owing to fear of strong Boycott movement.

Insuite of improvement in all other yarns there has been no improvement in Japanese yarns probably because dealers have no confidence in Japanese prices and they are afraid the prices in Japan may go down at any moment. Forward business therefore is almost at a stand-still, whereas in spot deliveries are fairly good but prices do not show any material improvement.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

The recent change in prices by the Association has been quite welcome and although the reduction is not as full as it ought to be to admit of any satisfactory sales, moderate sales have been arranged and are possible to be arranged in course of time. Reports from districts however go to show that the dealers have no confidence in the present level of prices and they are afraid there may be again a further cut in the next few days. In the circumstances they have been very cautious and have been buying only small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Besides this the competitors outside the Association have been still offering at definitely lower prices and more sales are attracted to them. On the whole there have been slightly better inquiries from Southern markets although Northern markets are yet not showing any signs of improvement in demand at the moment at the present level of prices.

INDIAN YARNS

The outlook continues to remain hopeful and the turnover is also fairly satisfactory in yarns. There has not been yet any satisfactory turnover in cloth as in yarns in as much as stocks of yarns with the Mills are not very large and the same is the case in various districts. Some of the purchases made by the buyers are more or less speculative and with a view to obtain profits when things settle down on a higher basis. Much more will however depend upon the course of the Cotton prices in the next few days.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL WEEK.

Exhibits From Schools Invited.

Joint Secretary, Bombay Division Educational Week, writes:—

The Week will commence on Wednesday the 4th November with an inaugural address by Rev. J. Mckenzie, and will close on Sunday the 8th November with an address by Mr. H. V. Hampton, Principal, Training College, Bombay.

Everyday in the morning there will be two demonstration lesson in different groups. These will be followed by discussion in groups on some important points connected with the school work in general and in detail. At 1-30 p.m there will be open Conferences under the presidentship of distinguished people when lectures will be delivered, or papers read on subjects connected with Secondary Education. One model lesson will be taken every day. Miss Rustomji Prof. L. R. Desai, and Mr. A. N. Sane have accepted to take model lessons. At night Mr. Toro will deliver lectures on different subjects illustrated with lantern slides. Besides, there will be physical culture demonstrations by boys, and a suitable educational exhibition. Lodging and boarding arrangements for people taking vegetarian diet as well as non-vegetarian diet are made. Volunteers would meet visitors at Gholvad station for all the trains. Conveyance would be available at the station. Visitors are requested to inform the secretary of the date of their coming.

Heads of schools are requested to circulate this bulletin among the teachers in their schools, and discuss with them the ways how they can help the Committee in making the function a success and to try to send suitable exhibits. These should consist of illustrations of lessons, aids to teaching, charts, maps and pictures, articles prepared in the Science laboratory, and articles of hand-crafts. So also best specimens of handwriting of pupils, manuscript or printed magazines, reports and photos about the schools, and select answer books and not books of boys should be sent. Railway concession in respect of fares is available."

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JODHPUR BAN ON FREE SPEECH.

Naujawans To Assert Their Rights.

REQUEST TO STATE COUNCIL TO RECONSIDER

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR, Oct. 28.

The following letter has been addressed to the Vice-President, Jodhpur Council by the President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha of Ajmer. The letter is dated 20th instant and runs as follows:—

Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to some orders in Jodhpur under section 188 of the Marwar Fenal Code prohibiting the holding of the public meetings in Jodhpur and placing a ban on the freedom of speech, I am told that Mr. Jamiuddin Makhanoor the secretary of the District Congress Committee Beawar who had recently been there was served with the same orders and that a public meeting was not allowed to be held inspite of the fact that Mr. Makhmoor was to address the meeting only on Swadeshi and such other items in the Congress programme which have been considered harmless in the Indian States also. I presume, you very well know that the Indian National Congress has yet refrained from interfering with the internal affairs of the Indian States and that it has been carrying on a Swadeshi propaganda there with the best co-operation of the States authorities themselves. The representatives of the Chamber of Princes who met the Congress leaders in Delhi last year had agreed upon such a programme and it is a pity that Jodhpur should have such reactionary laws enforced to violate the very fundamental rights of citizenship. I understand that this law has been in force for the the last two years and the scope is gradually being extended.

"CHALLENGE WILL BE ACCEPTED."

The public bodies in Ajmer-Merwara view this is a matter of great disadvantage to the people of Marwar and decides to accept the challenge which the reactionary laws throw before the people

I have to request you to kindly move the State Council for their reconsideration in the matter before we decided to device our own means to fight out the lawless ban on the liberty of the people for a free speech.

I shall be obliged for your communicating to us the decision of the council at your earliest convenience. I am sending the copies of this letter to the important members also, and hope they will not insist upon the most unreasonable position they have so far maintained. I am writing this letter to you after a consultation with all the responsible public men and public bodies in the province.

Hope you will favour with an early acknowledgement.

Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SYED RAZMI.

A copy of the letter was also sent to each member the Jodhpur Council but no reply has been received.

LEAN YEAR IN KATHIAWAR

Porebander Darbar Remits State Dues.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

As the rainfall this year has been below normal the Porebander Darbar, in view of the expected lean year, has notified in the State Gazette certain relief measures to the agriculturists. Certain States dues have been remitted and the agriculturists are allowed to utilize, without paying any dues, all available, fallow land for grazing cattle. Though the relief measures could be more extensive, still as they are, they go a long way to afford relief to the peasants and it is hoped that other Kathiawar Darbars will also follow suit.

DHRANGADRA CONFERENCE.

Information available through official sources is that the Dhrangadra Darbar is determined not to allow a Sessions of the Conference in Dhrangadra

It is high time that the Gondal Darbar removed ban on newspapers. Even at the 67th birthday celebrations, the Darbar did not show any concession in this direction.

PRISONER ESCAPES ON JAILORS' CYCLE

The efficiency of the Agency police was demonstrated in other day when a long term prisoner working in a small garden made good his escape by taking the jailor cycle. Though the cycle has been found there is as yet no trace of the prisoner.

STATES' SUBJECTS REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

DEMAND COLD-SHOULDERED BY PRINCES DELEGATION.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The proceedings of the second session of the Round Table Conference clearly show what an injustice is done to the States' people by denying representation to them. If a single member representing the Indian States had been present at the Federal Structural Committee the 'ex parte' and misleading statements made by the States Delegation would have been immediately exposed and the discussion would have proceeded on satisfactory lines. The question of the method of selection of the States' representatives was taken first. The Ruler of Bikaner stated that the Upper House should consist of nominees of the Governments of the various States. As regards the Lower House he said that the method of sending representatives to the Lower House would inevitably have to be left to each State according to the conditions prevailing therein. "For my part may I say that having a Legislative Assembly, and having had it since 1913, I have no doubt that we shall have some method by which the Legislative Assembly will have a voice in the selection of our representatives in the Lower House. I am giving you my personal views. His Highness of Bhopal shares exactly my sentiments."

ONLY A 'VOICE' IN THE SELECTION.

Many were led to believe that at least so far as the State of Bikaner was concerned it was to send its representatives through its Legislative Assembly, and this was the impression which was conveyed through Reuter's to India. But when Sirdar Ujjal Singh made this statement in the Committee the Ruler of Bikaner at once replied that his Legislative Assembly shall have "a voice" in the selection. The implications of "a voice" and "some method" then became apparent; it was simply a subterfuge. The Maharaja of Bikaner never intended that his Legislative Assembly should have the right to send its representatives to the Lower House of the Federation, and nor was this to be 'the only method." Mr. Joshi by his outspoken criticism and cross-questions exposed the equivocal character of the statement. He said that "some method" and "a voice" may mean the same device by which many times the bureaucracy manages to get its own people to a panel for various standing committees of different departments. The Ruler of Bikaner at once stated that whether his Legislative Assembly would be consulted and would have a voice in the matter was a point on which he was not yet clear. This candid admission shows that even the Ruler of Bikaner is not prepared to allow his Legislative Assembly, functioning for the last 17 years in his State, to send a representative to the Popular House of the Federation. All hopes, therefore, which were created by the incorrect report of his speech have now vanished, and the Ruler of Bikaner, who is the real leader of the Indian States' Delegation, holds out no hopes that even in his State, which has a representative institution, the delegates to the Federal House will be sent through the Legislative Assembly only.

HALTING ATTITUDE.

Sir Mirza Ismail stated: "As regards the Lower House, the method of selection should be left entirely to the States. Conditions vary so much in different States that it does not seem either useful or practicable to lay down a hard and fast rule applicable to all States alike. Each State may be left to determine for itself the best method for selecting its representatives. The States will, no doubt, realise that the best and most approved method of sending representatives to a Popular Chamber is by popular election, which may be direct or indirect." Beyond this commonplace, Sir Mirza did not like to go. So far as Mysore was concerned he could have authoritatively stated that the Representative Assembly in the State would be able to send its delegates to the Federal House. He would have given an excellent lead to the Indian States. Unfortunately, however, his attitude was halting.

COL. HAKSAR JOKES.

Colonel Haksar, the Director of the Princes' Organisaton, made a speech which, to use his own language, was "flippant"! He said that, except for taxation, the fortunes of the country would not be affected either by nominations or election of State members to the Federal House. A member asked him: "If there was no difference why do you not agree to the election of the States people' Col. Haksar further said that election was insisted upon on the supposition that the interest of the rulers and the subjects would clash and he maintained there was no possibility of any such conflict. In this statement also he was not quite correct. There would be so many occasions wherein the interest of the rulers and of the people would certainly come in conflict. The Political Department, under whose sway the Princes are anxious to remain for ever, is likely to bring pressure upon them to take a particular view with regard to a particular question. Such a view may militate against the interest of the people, and since the Popular House is to represent the wishes of the people, it is thoroughly unjust that the Princes should claim to represent thtir own people. One can clearly see that Col. Haksar was only doing his duty as spokesman of the Indian Princes and thre was nothing strange that he should support the autocratic Princes.

AMAZING STATEMENT.

The most astounding statement was made by Sir Akbar Hydari. As regards this particular question, he stated that the matter should be left entirely to the States; but in supporting this he made claims that would stagger people in India. He claims that as the Congress is said to represent the "dumb millions" of India, the Indian Princes were the spokesmen of the "dumb millions" of their own subjects. How far this statement is true it is not necessary to enlighten Indian readers. Hyderabad has a population of more than 80 per cent Hindus, but they complain that they have no proportionate share in the administration. There is no local self-government, there are no representative institutions of any kind. The personal law of the vast Hindu population is administered by persons who cannot pretend to claim any close acquaintance with the same. The State claims complete sovereignty, but had to meekly submit to the dictation of the Paramount Power even in the matter of the selection on its own servants With these facts as clear as daylight, Sir Akbar had the hardihood to talk of ancient culture which exists in the State and which guides and controls the relations between the ruler and the ruled. He said that the old 'darbar' system is in vogue in the State, which brought into close contact the rulers and the ruled. Sir Akbar, however, conveniently forgets that in the old days when feudal nobles and distinguished citizens sat in the 'darbar', they had the power to make and unmake their rulers The rulers sat on the throne by the sufferance of these, their 'darbarees'

HUMILITATING SIGHT.

The British element in the Federal Structure Committee had an interest in not opposing him. The Muslim members obviously could not go against a member of their own community. It was most painful that not a single Hindu member of the British Indian Delegation mustered courage to speak aloud about the conditions of things in Hyderabad. The upshot of the discussions so far as the Indian States Delegates were concerned was that they maintained that in the Upper House the nominees of their Governments should sit, and "the nominees of their Governments" mean in the case of these autocratic States, the nominees of the rulers; and in the Lower House also the nominees of these Princes should represent the States. They did not consent to the election of the States people. This was really most disappointing.

(To Be Continued.)

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 AND 10.

EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

BEAUTIFUL SINGING! MAGNIFICENT SCENE RY!

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A PART OF THIS PICTURE IS COLOURED—

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WAS NATURAL COLOUR—BETTER THAN ANY BEFORE.
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RAMSAY MacDONALD AND STANLEY BALDWIN

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,00
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,00
Reserve Fund	92,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS from 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

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C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,

4, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, District HOWRAH.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Chitral, with English mails sails at 1 p.m

Special and Ordinary Meeting of B.P.C.C., 6 and 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

Suburbanites' protest against terminal tax, Municipal School, Bandra, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 / noon: Gramophone Records; 6 p.m.: The Children's Hour, Varerkar Mama Stories in Marathi; 9-20 p.m.: Popular Songs by Bai Sunderbai with Dattaram Parwatker.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU C. C. S. TOURNAMENT:—The last day for entering the above Tournament is 1st November. Clubs desirous of entering it, are requested to send their entrance fees of Rs. 10 before 6-30 p.m. on that day to the Hon. Secretary, P.H.C.C. Shield Executive Committee, C/o P.J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay 2.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday, 31-10-31) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS CATHOLIC STAFF'S ANNUAL THANKS-GIVING.

The Catholic Staff of the Government Central Press, Bombay, will celebrate their Annual Thanks-giving Mass in honour of St. Roque in the Church of St. F. Xavier, Dabool, on Sunday, the 1st proximo, at 9 a.m. with exposition procession and Benediction. After the service, gathering will be held in the I.L. Hall.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Seth Mavji Govindji on Sunday (1st November), at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Rd. The subject of the Class will be, "Some Thoughts on 'Nirvana'"; —continued.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—There will be a free public lecture delivered on the subject of "The Science of Prayer," in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday (November 1). There are no fees, collections or dues, and the public are cordially invited.

ARBITRATORS' CONFERENCE: The Arbitrators' Conference convened under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, will hold its session to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. K.J. Dubash, Solicitor will preside.

SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.—The prize distribution ceremony of the Mela (Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar), will be performed to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vyayam Mandir's ground. Mr. Tambe, B Sc., will preside.

CONGRESS WELFARE CENTRE:—The "Congress Welfare Centre" for Harjans (Untouchables) will be inaugurated to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamathipura 2nd Lane, when Satya Narayen Pooja will be performed and then the Centre will be declared open. Sjt. K.M. Munshi will preside.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The following is the programme of the Swadeshi Market for to-day (Saturday):—

10 a.m. to 11 a.m.: Radio.

4 p.m. to 6 p.m.: Garaba of the Girls of the Bhuleshwar Kanyashala.

8 p.m. to 10 p.m.: Dialogue about Vande Matram and Music

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT

Prof. Manji Khan will give a concert in the J. Shankar Sheth Hall, Thakurdwar to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and not on Saturday night as previously arranged.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Malabar Catholic Association will make its annual pilgrimage to Mount Mary's, Bandra, on Sunday (November 1). Conveyance from Railway Station to the Mount will be provided to all the pilgrims between 8-15 and 8-45 a.m. High Mass with Benediction and Exposition will be at 9-30 a.m. All the people from the Malabar Coast are invited to take part in the function.

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA:—The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Matunga Vyayam Shala situated at Lady Hardinge Road, behind Kanti Building, will be performed by Sjt. K.M. Munshi on Sunday (1st November) at 8-30 a.m.

CELEBRATING T. U. C. DAY.

To-day's Programme.

As the Trade Union Congress has decided that to-day (31st October, 1931) should be observed as a "Labour Day" throughout India to commemorate the birth of the A.I.T.U.C. which was held on the 31st October, 1920 at Bombay, the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay, has announced to commemorate the day in an unprecedented manner. The G.K.U. has outlined a detailed programme for to-day. Various meetings are to be held throughout the mill area to-day and a mass meeting of Bombay workers will be held at the Nagu Sayaji Wadi, at 8 p.m. to-night, when prominent speakers will speak on Labour Problems. Entertainment of musical "powadas" as also the gymnastic feats played by the worker members of the gymnasium led by famous "Ustad" Sudam Jayram will be a special feature of the night.

MR. M. N. TALPADE

Not A Congress Candidate.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—

We find in the Press that in announcing Mr. M.N. Talpade's candidature, he has been described as a "Congress candidate." To avoid misunderstanding we have to state that nobody has a right to style himself or to be styled a "Congress candidate" until the list of the official candidates of the B.P.C.C. is announced. Mr. Talpade has not, so far, put in his application according to the revised pledge and, therefore, he cannot be characterised as a "Congress candidate" which must mean the official candidate adopted by the B.P.C.C.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

"My point however, is that you

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE IN SUPPORT.

Sjt. K. Kelappan, leader of the Temple-Entry Satyagraha at Guruvayur, has issued an appeal to all Keralites to celebrate the 1st of November, 1931 as "Satyagraha Day." In response to this appeal, a public meeting of Bombay Keralites will be held at the Congress House compound, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 1st November at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend. Mr. K.S. Ramachandra Iyer will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: — We have received from the "Paragon Products, Ltd." a bottle of "Baby's Juvenol" which is a tonic for children. It is an entirely Swadeshi preparation.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

London, October 30.

To-day's closing cross-rate New York on London was 3.86.

(Yesterday's closing cross-rate was 3.89).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, October 30.

Previous closing rate	6.65
To-day's opening rate	6.66
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	6.70
Difference	+.04
Broach expectations	Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, October 30.

Previous closing rate	4.66
To-day's opening rate	4.62
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	4.66
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 30.

Silver ready	17-15/16
Higher	7 annas.
Silver forward	17-13/16
Higher	7 annas.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 30.

	Rs. a. p
Ready	53 0 0
Asd	54 4 0
Kartak	54 9 0
Gold ready	26 10 0

EXPORT CESS ON RAW COTTON

Opposition Of Bombay Chamber Of Commerce

HOW BOMBAY IS LOSING ITS IMPORTANCE.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Poona, by the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, says:

"I have the honour to refer to the proposal submitted by the Bombay Municipality to the Government of Bombay for the levy of a cess of four annas per bale on raw cotton exported from Bombay.

This proposal was put forward as one method 'inter alia' of raising funds to finance the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Municipality. As a result of protests raised by several bodies, including the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Government referred the matter back to the Corporation, who thereupon referred the matter to the Committee dealing with the amalgamation mentioned above. This Committee have now submitted their report together with a draft letter which they recommend should be addressed by the President to Government.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The Corporation are of the opinion that the apprehensions expressed by the Port Trust and other trade interests that the cotton export trade would be diverted from Bombay are groundless. They aver that the advantages of getting cotton in a big market like Bombay and the facilities afforded for its storage and transport are so attractive that the proposed small charge will not in any way lead to diversion of trade. My Committee agree that cotton exports from Karachi are bound to rise as the result of the increased output of Sind and Punjab, but their experience definitely shows that cotton is already being diverted from Bombay not only to Karachi but to the Kathiawar ports. This is occurring notwithstanding the undoubted advantages which Bombay offers as a cotton centre and and is entirely due to the high charges at this port. Any increase in those charges, however small, is bound to accentuate that tendency which will be further assisted by the appearance of a new competition port, viz., Vizagapatam.

SELF-CANTRADICTORY.

Secondly, the Corporation argue that short staple cotton is practically a monopoly of India, and as its use is very profitable on account of its comparative cheapness, a small export duty will not prejudicially affect the interests of the grower. They go on to suggest that a duty of four annas per bale is too small to affect a commodity subject to the fluctuations of world prices. In this paragraph the Corporation appear to have enmeshed themselves in a series of self-contradictory arguments. In the first place, it might be thought that a monopoly commodity would be exceptionally immune from fluctuations in world prices. In the second place, if short staple cotton has a monopoly it is a monopoly of inferiority. Hence its cheapness. Thirdly, the cheaper the article the more heavily the proposed cess will bear on the price.

MILL-OWNERS' VIEW.

My Committee agree with the last sentence of para 5 of the draft letter where it is pointed out that the proposed duty would not have the effect of raising the price of cotton to the mills. Indeed, it might rather be expected to have a contrary effect. The fact that the Millowners' Association havve nevertheless roundly condemned the proposal on the ground 'inter alia' that it would tend to reduce the arrivals of cotton into Bombay and narrow the field for selection by the Bombay mills is, in the opinion of my Committee, a further strong argument in its disfavour.

COTTON AND CORPORATION.

The Corporation state that it cannot be disputed that Bombay is the largest port for the export of cotton and that the cotton trade should pay its quota for the amenities provided in the City. The cotton trade should and does pay its quota in the shape of the general tax, wheel-tax and other municipal dues, but my Committee fail to see why the mass of cultivators in the cotton-growing areas of India should contribute towards amenities they can never hope themselves to enjoy.

For all these reasons my Committee earnestly trust that the Government of Bombay will firmly refuse to entertain the Corporation's proposal for an export cess on raw cotton."

FAMOUS SEXOLOGIST IN BOMBAY

Dr. Magnus Hirschfield.

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, the founder of the Institute of Sexology, Berlin, Germany, is spending a few days in Bombay. He has given lectures on sexology at different places in India. Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld has prepared a special course of lectures on Sexology.

To the members of the Indian Psycho-Analytical Society of Calcutta, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld gave a lecture on: "Is Homosexuality in Men and Women Inborn or Acquired?" The Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, also arranged a lecture by him on: "An Introductory Outline of Sexology, a New and Important Science." At the Indian Association of Mental Hygiene, Calcutta Branch, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld gave a lecture on "Love, Sex and Marriage." "Sex Pathology" was the subject of a lecture to the "Indian Medical Association" (Bengal Branch).

Sir C.V. and Lady Raman and other distinguished people also entertained Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld.

In the Bihar National College Hall, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld gave a lecture on "Love, Sex and Marriage." All who were interested in the subject, were cordially invited to attend in every case.

At Patna, in the open ground of Mr. Abdul Aziz's house "Dilkusha" Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld delivered a lecture on "Introduction in Sexology." Dr. Hirschfeld has prepared many lantern slides which make the lectures interesting for all.

Dr. M.A. Ansari and friends arranged a public lecture in the Hindu College Hall, where Dr. Hirschfeld spoke on "Love, Sex and Marriage."

On Monday, November 2, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld will give a public lecture on "Love, Sex and Marriage," at the Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PROPAGANDA TO ENCOURAGE INDIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Singh of the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society, are going on tour to the following places—Nagpur, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Ludhiana, Lahore and back via Karachi.

They will be glad to meet and explain their mission to those interested, and request that enquiries should be made at the office of the Society, 189-91, Hornby Rd. Bombay.

AFRICAN CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA

Play At Adelaide

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 30.

Adelaide.—The second match of the South African cricketers tour commenced here to-day. The tourists batting first made 175 (Christy 63 Grimmett six for 50). South Australia at the close of the play had made 19 for one wicket.—Reuter.

Australian Test Player Rejects Lancashire Offer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 30.

Sydney.—Don Bradman, the youthful Australian test player has declined the offer to become a professional for the Accrington Lancashire Cricket League Club. He has signed two years' agreement with three Sydney business groups, one of which is radio station 2 U. E. His chief duties will be to announce sports talks. The agreement leaves Bradman free from all Australian cricket demands.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON VILLIERS.

Bombay Chamber's Symputhy

BOMBAY, October 30.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Villiers, President of the European Association, Calcutta, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

"Chamber heard with much regret of dastardly attack on your life but relieved to learn with no serious consequences to yourself. Please accept committees and my own personal congratulations on escape.—Miller".—A.P.

VILLIERS ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Mr. Villiers' assailant has, it is understood, been satisfactory identified as Bimal Das Gupta who is wanted in connection with the murder of the late Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore.

The suspect was placed this afternoon before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code and was remanded until November 11.—A.P.

Madras.—Taunting by fellow students is reported to have induced Bhavani Sanker Rao a first-year student of the Engineering College residing at the College Hostel at Guindy to commit suicide by taking potassium cyanide with his coffee.—A.P.

The Artist's Soul.

AND "A LADY'S MORAL"

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

This evening, at the Capitol, would be seen a screen version of the life-story of the Swedish nightingale Jenny Lind. Grace Moore Lithoro a reputed Metropolitan opera star, brings back to life the gifted singer and her immortal romance. Reginald Denny who plays the hero for her is, appropriately, a passionate lover and artist, singer and composer. The passionate story is not merely a story in picture. It is live, drama, close-knit with transparent dramatic incidents and values. Both Grace Moore and Reginald Denny reach, in music as well as in their characterisation, the high standard, the standard that is essential for screen rendering truly dramatic.

To their individual contribution is added by imaginative force of direction one of the most skillful of camera interpretions of the mental and psychological atmosphere of the play. It is only necessary to recall, how the skilled camera-man build it up with his searching impression of the different section of the theatre and their different reaction to the happenings on the stage. On the account of the press view of the film, its title, obviously formulated from the box office angle of vision seemed to lose a little of its glamour. For, the story is the story alike of the artists soul as of the "Lady's Morals". This is therefore one of those few films where the box-office angle of vision is uplifted and enhanced in value. The film must be seen.

The songs particularly of Grace Moore vary from operatic arias to simple love ballads.

Her handling of the florid "Casta Diva" from "Norma" and the

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Madhav Baug—Time 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Programme for Monday:

(1) Garba by the members of the Vanita Vishram.
(2) Jokes of "Masta Fakir".
(3) Ram Bhagat's Mimicry.
(4) Songs by Girls.
(5) Cinema—Mahatma Gandhi's departure.

aria from "Daughter of the Regiment" is in some contrast to her. "It is Destiny" and "Lovely Hour" which Carrie Jacobs Bond wrote specially for the picture. Oscar Strauss and Herbert Stothart are two other famous composers represented in the original music. The other numbers are "Oh Why?" and "Italian Song". Sidney Franklin, the producer of Roman Novarro's "Devil May Care" and Norma Shearers. "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" directed "A Lady's Morals".

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Jute shares ruled easier without much business passing. In coals a good business resulted at better rates. In Teas a small business was reported at about last levels. In the miscellaneous section Bararee coke were enquired for at advancing rates. Bengal Assam Steamship ordinaries were also marked up. The rest showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. paper 53-7, 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1955/60 67-12, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916/17 84-2, 5 per cent. Loan 1948/55 94-2; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100.

Cottons.—Dunbar ordy. 111. Kesoram ordy. 3-3.

Coals.—Aldih 4, Amalgamated Coalfields 10; Ransdeopore 9-10 Bengal 306-8, Bhalgora 3-2, Bokato and Ramgur 7-6, Burra Dhemo 6-8; Burrakur 12-8; Deoli 8-6; East Indian 13-12; Equitable 22-10; Hurriladih 9-4; Marine A 3-8; ditto B 8-4; Mundulpoor 5-14; Nazira 6-8; New Beerbhoom 11-4; New Tetturya 1-2; North Damuda 3-9; Raneegunge 40; South Karanpura 3-11; Standard 29-12.

Jutes.—Barnagore 141; Champdany 100; Howrah Ordy. 42-14; do. A pref. 105; Hukumchand ordy. 23-12; ditto pref. 96-8; Kamarhatty ordy 435; National 22-5; Presidency 6-7; Reliance 61-12

Miscellaneous.—Karanpura Development 3-4; Indian Iron and Steel 5-14; Marshall and Co. 1-10; Bararee Coke 11; Madan theatres 2-2; Kedah Rubber 45 cents; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 132; Murree Brewery 112; New Savan Sugar 9-3.

Teas.—Bishnauth 20-4; East India 11; Naga Hill 9; Sarugaon 3; Tukvar 24.

6 per cent. 1912/32 Reliance Jute mills debentures 98-3.—A.P.

Rangoon.—Mr. A. G. Mosley, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, has been appointed as the Judge of the High Court in succession to the Honourable Sir Willam Carr who retires on 9th February 1932.—A.P.

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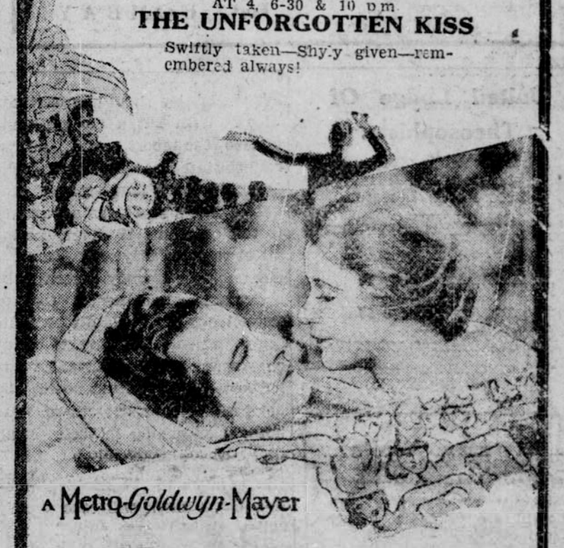

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GRACE MOORE

REGINALD DENNY—WALLACE BEERY

7 SONG NUMBER 7

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BOMBAY COUNCIL

To Meet On Nov. 30th

An Extraordinary Issue of the Bombay Government "Gazette" announces:—

The next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will commence at the Council Hall, Bombay at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 30th November, 1931.

"TREACHERY OF FIRST MAGNITUDE"

B. N. Rly Workers Condemn Fresh Retrenchment

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDIA, October 30.

At a mass meeting of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union held yesterday, the impending retrenchment was discussed and after full deliberations passed the following resolution:—

This meeting considers the proposal of the Railway Board to retrench another 1,047 men while the Court of Enquiry, is still investigating the dispute brought about by the previous retrenchment of about 42,000 as a treachery of the first magnitude and resolves that the B. N. Railway workers be called upon to face the threatened axing of 2142 of their comrades by prompt action."

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TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press Communique states:—On Friday, the 30th October 1931 tenders to the amount of £640,000 1s. 6-3/32d. were received and allotted approximately 78 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th November 1931 on the same conditions as previously announced.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

The report of the Hijli Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of Bengal, throws some lurid light on the ways of the authorities responsible for the safe custody of men spirited away from their homes without so much as a semblance of a trial. The Committee was composed of Mr. Justice Mullick and Mr. J. G. Drummond, Commissioner, Rajshahi, and its findings cannot be ignored by the Government or the public either. The report declares definitely that "the firing was indiscriminate and without any justification" and that "some of the sepoys with no justification went into the building and assaulted some of the detenus there with lathis' and bayonets and also fired a few shots there." But the Committee does not pursue the findings to their logical conclusion, and somewhat blurs the point of responsibility by vaguely stating that the "direct cause" of the tragedy was "the feeling of irritation felt by both detenus and guard" and that "the indirect cause was the fact that there was no arrangement for a responsible officer staying at the camp at night time", when the camp was left "entirely in charge of the sepoys headed by a few havildars". But what or who made the sepoys so reckless as to resort to "indiscriminate firing without any justification"? With but a meagre summary of the report before us, we cannot state clearly all that the Committee may have said or left unsaid in its report as an answer to this question. However, the indirect responsibility of the Government for the tragedy is seen to be undeniable and heavy. One of the detenus put it bluntly but tellingly when in giving evidence before the Committee he stated that if the detenus could be detained without trial there was nothing surprising in their being shot without provocation.

It is much to be doubted whether Government will take any action against those proved responsible for indiscriminate and unjustifiable firing. It is even more to be doubted whether Government will take suitable action to prevent in the future what Mahatma Gandhi rightly calls the "wicked barbarities of Chittagong" and the "wanton" firing like that at Hijli. Such incidents can be prevented only if Government remedy the root evil of which they are casual symptoms, only if the irresponsibility of the Government is immediately replaced by full responsibility to the people. But it is amazing that Government is contemplating fresh irresponsible methods of dealing with the symptoms in question. The Viceroy's latest Ordinance, that extends the scope of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930, itself a lawless law, is an outrage on justice and is sure to be grossly misused.

The "wicked barbarities of Chittagong," and the "wanton" firing in the Detenu Camp at Hijli, the dastardly attempts on the lives of Messrs. Dunro and Villiers, and the countermove in the shaape of the latest Ordinance are only the most striking and recent events that illustrate the familiar vicious circle of violence begetting violence. The present system of Government, which denies freedom to the people, is the root cause of all or most of our political ills. That root evil can end only with the substitution of the present system of Government by complete self-government. And political murders, as Gandhiji has again pointed out, only make it harder to replace the present system. Nay, such outrages undo much of the good achieved by the people through the pursuit of non-violence at enormous sacrifice. "How I wish," says Gandhiji, "impatient young men would help the Congress programme and thus hasten the day of deliverance, which consummation I know is as dear to them as to the Congress." If all the lieutenants of Gandhiji, who either as a creed or policy have for the time being pinned their faith to non-violence, fight violence among themselves as well as in the Government, the triumph of non-violence cannot be far off.

A SILVER SYNDICATE?

We published yesteday a special cablegram from our Staff Correspondent in London which forecast the possibility of a Syndicate of silver producers to acquire the silver holdings of the Governmen of India to the tune of 600 million ounces out of 800 million ounces. We do not attach much importance to this message because such a Syndicate is bound to fail in undertaking a task of such magnitude. The Syndicate with 600 million ounces in hand will be a more powerful bearish factor in the silver market than the Government of India. Th latter has not to pay interest on the price of silver against which it has issued notes, while the Syndirate will have to earn interest on every pound it puts up. Moreover, the Government of India may continue a policy of disregard of Indian interests and sell its silver at any price, whether high or low. The Syndicate will have to look at the lining of its pocket quite often and see that no holes are burnt in it through the risk it is taking up. If the Syndicate expects that prices will improve by 15 per cent., it also expects to dispose of some of these purchases at that level. But it will find that, the moment it tries to sell, prices will tumble down again. There will then be more violent fluctuations in the price of silver than ever, for, while it may possibly improve to 20d., it may probably break down to 10d. whenever the Syndicate tries to sell.

There is an air of unreality about the message when it suggests that the Government of Indi may come out again as a seller in January. If the Government of India sells 600 million ounces in November it will not have much more to sell in January, nor will there be any need. Six hundred million ounces means 60 crores o. rupees, which is more than one year's total requirements for "Home" charges and other commitments in London. Should the London report be based on facts, however, we should warn the Government of India against accepting the offer of the Syndicate. If the price of silver is going to improve, there is no reason why the Government should not benefit by it as much as any Syndicate. So far as the silver markets are concerned, there is no bullish feeling on account of this piece of news.

CRISIS OVER CHANCELLORSHIP.

The Right Honourable J. Ramsay MacDonald seems to have escaped from one wood only to find himself in another and a thicker one. He "is determined that National interests, including Labour, are adequately represented in the Cabinet". This means that National Liberals and the Labour renegades will be represented in the New Cabinet roughly in the proportions that they enjoyed in the last. The Conservatives who supply over 400 supporters to Mr. MacDonald will not take long in getting restive as a result of perfectly justified heart-burnings. Serious trouble is in the offing. Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald may well wonder how to tide over the immediate 'crisis" as regards the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's one and immediate plan of "Nation saving" is "Tariffs" and he has not hesitated to say so unequivocally. His appointment will make Liberals unhappy and will rightly alarm men like Sir Herbert Samuel. Mr. Walter Runciman is a Free Trader willing to tax luxuries. He will be welcome neither to Sir Herbert Samuel nor to Mr. Chamberlain. And the Tories—there are about 450 of them—appear already to have set their hearts on the Chancellorship. The National Government is going to provide interesting entertainment—thanks to its omnibus character.

Trifles.

While distributing portfolios in the next British Cabinet, the "Times of India" makes Mr. MacDonald the Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin the First Lord of the Treasury.

MacDonald will most likely offer a feeble resistance to it. He had, it is true, willingly decided to forego £1500 from his annual salary. But he had not bargained for handing over the balance to the Tory leader.

But the division suggested by the "Times of India" is correctly symbolical.

MacDonald will be the "Prime Minister", and Baldwin will enjoy the rest of the Premiership.

* * *

"A Super Governor-General"—Press Headline to the rumoured views of the British Government regarding Indian Constitutional Reform.

This is pure exaggeration. Such a thing is impossible. Vide the latest Ordinance.

* * *

Father Elwin is severing his connection with the Christa Seva Sangh. Father Winslow in stating the perfectly friendly difference between the two said that he. Father Winslow, did not desire to take part in any political movements or be identified with any political parties.

Government, of course, do not come, necessarily, under the above category.

* * *

Father Elwin, on the other hand, proposes to tour the country for popularising khaddar, to break away "even more definitely" from the Christian Missionary Movement and to found a Franciscan settlement in the Central Provinces.

Father Elwin seems to be a thorough man who leaves nothing to chance. But, if he goes on like his is it not likely that he will e mkaing room for himself in ue time, in one of his Majesty's uest houses?

* * *

Here is a letter—signed "SYCHIC"—which I have gratefully grabbed from the Editor:—

"I have pleasure in submitting he following for publication for ll that it is worth, given to me utomatically to my utter amazement yesterday morning while ravelling to Bombay by the Poona Mail.

"India is on the verge of a victory, my dear friend, Mahatma Gandhi has paved the way for an Independent and Free Hindustan. Time is not distant when Hindustan will be the foremost nation of the East. Ranade and Motilal predict that by the grace of the Great Almighty Hindmata will be free from foreign domination by the year one thousand, nine hundred thirty three

C. R. prophesies that England will give up her Indian Dominion without the shadow of a doubt in 1933 as already foretold by my colleagues and Gurus Motilal and Ranade.

Britain has had enough of merciless exploitation of poor dear, great and ancient India. Mahatma Gandhi has sown the seed of a "Free" and "Independent" India in the Hegemony of a World Federation which is in the embryo. This is the PROPHECY of the Grand Old Man of INDIA, Dalabhoy, Dadabhoy and Pherozeshah Mehta join in the prophecy made by Das, Nehru, Ranade and also Lala Lajpatrai that OUR MOTHERLAND will be completely severed from the British Empire In January 1933."

* * * *

You will be grateful for the prophecy. I am for the letter. You can't imagine its timeliness. It timed itself to be pinched by me precisely when I was desperately in need of it. The thing was so uncanny that I have decided to enrol myself as a confirmed believer in spiritualism.

* * * *

By the way I have omitted from the letter a sentence: "(Mahatmaji) who is God's own chosen delegate to the R. T. C."

I have done so because I don't propose to abet the incitement of racial antagonism between Englishmen and Indians.

AN UNJUST BUDGET.

ANALYSIS OF SCHUSTER PROPOSALS.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Like all countries except Russia, India has been stricken by the world slump in prices, and like Britain its Government has been compelled to bring in a new budget which will balance revenue with expenditure, at least by the end of 1932-33. The need for equalising receipts with payments s not denied but the manner of doing this is open to the sharpest criticism. The retrenchments are insufficient, the new taxation imposed is ill-devised. Let us take the latter first. The Viceroy and Civil Service agree to a cut in their pay, the former of 20 per cent. the latter of 10 per cent., with 15 per cent in the case of the Members of Council. That is good, but is it enough?

A COMPARISON.

The salary given to the Viceroy (£20,000) is, as is well known, the highest allowed to any official on earth and that though he rules over the poorest people in the world, one-third of whom to through life with never their hunger satisfied. Compare this salary with that of Stalin, the head of the Soviet Republic, who like his predecessor, is content with £500 a year and a house or with £1,200 a year of the Japanese Premier. It may well be argued that in this grave crisis a deduction not of one-fifth but of four-fifth, would have been no mor than fitting. And so with many others of the highly paid officials the deductions are quite inadequate. It must be borne in mind that in India both income tax and super-tax are levied at very ow rates, so that the officials in general get off lightly. The burden of taxation, being indirect, is aid upon the peasants and the workers.

CRUDE SIMLA PROPOSALS.

In respect to taxation Simla has adopted the crude principle of increasing by one-fourth existing taxes. Or, perhaps unjust would be a more fitting epithet. It is one thing to enhance in this way the small schedule of taxes like the income tax which are levied on the well-to-do; it is quite another to enhance similarly the tax on petroleum, for instance, which presses on the poor and not at all on the rich. Where is the principle of equality o. sacrifice? Officials and industrialists, landowners and the like need forego nothing, but the poor man must cut himself still further of his meagre lights. Indeed the whole principle of uniform increment of tax is wrong, in that it accentuates the injustice of the present system. Suppose, for example, that the taxes levied on a poor man amount to 4/20 of his income, and those on a rich man to 4/50. If you increase these by a fourth, the increment in the one case is a twentieth; in the other a fiftieth. That is manifestly unjust.

AN OUTRAGE.

The enhanced tax on salt is nothing less than an outrage. Here we have a vast poverty stricken population, poor beyond the dreams of Englishmen, so poor that one-third never have their hunger satisfied, so poor that every pice counts in their pathetic budgets. These people, or at least the vast majority of hem, are vegetarians, for whom alt is a necessity of life. A neat-eater may subsist without salt but not so a vegetarian, for salt is needed for the proper digestion of his food. Aforeitmes there was in France an excise duty on salt similar to that in India. When that duty was at length abolished, it was found that the health of the people improved in a marked degree. Anaemia and

(Continued on page 15)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF INDIA.

DEFECTS AND LINES OF REFORM.

(Miss B. Mustafa Khan, who was deputed to study Indian Educational system by the Asiatic Women's Conference which met in India a few months back, has been visiting various educational institutions. Below we publish what she has observed during her visits and the lines of reform should suggest—Ed. "B. C.")

DEFECTS.

1. The medium of instruction beyond the primary classes is in a foreign language.

2. No thought has been given to the special needs and circumstances of girls and women who, under the present social and economic conditions of Indian society, cannot possibly benefit by a system of education which, as Lord Macaulay said in his minute, was primarily designed to provide clerks and recruits to the various Governmental Offices.

3. In comparison with the financial condition of the large masses of people the present education is far too costly.

4. Education must be free and compulsory.

LINES OF REFORMS.

The medium of instruction must be the vernacular of the child in the lower stages with Hindi or Urdu later as second language with English as a compulsory second language in the higher grades.

There should be no difficulty as regards the advanced learning of the West. Japan and China are the examples.

HOW WEST DOES IT.

Even in Europe the works of outstanding philosophers and poets and writers of different nations are studied, and form part of the regular courses of studies in countries other than their own. These works are translated by scholars and those translations form the text books. Thus millions of English people have studied German and French philosophers and poets through the medium of English and millions of German or French men have studied and appreciated Shakespeare and Shelly translated in their own languages.

IDEAL EDUCATION.

In this way the child or the adult is free to understand and appreciate the true spirit of the work, instead of having the mind overburdened by the fact of having to master first a language which is foreign.

In a poor country like ours there is the greatest need for vocational training, both for girls and boys.

The aim and ideal of true education ought to be the development of the mind, imparting of true culture based on the traditions and hopes and the highest ideals of the race and the cultivation of a spirit of independence and self reliance.

I am also of opinion that the schools should be started from the early hours and not as at present.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Calcutta "Loyalists" And Congress.

No "loyalists" would be worth his salt (?) if he did not abominate the Congress. But Calcutta "loyalists", Europeans and their Indian toadies, have gone, as they usually do, much further. They condemn the attacks on Messrs. Durno and Villiers. With that condemnation we heartily agree. In fact the outrages cannot be too strongly condemned. They "want action", in other words they would welcome a bit of counter-terrorism. Such a demand would be mad enough in itself. But directed as it is against the Congress—"Congress terrorism must be crushed" is their slogan—it is also disgustingly mean and mischievous. Deliberately to suggest Congress complicity in a campaign of of terrorism is dishonest as well as cowardly. Even the "loyalists" know that terrorism is more repugnant to the Congress than to themselves. Violent outrages are dastardly—whether they are petrated at Hijli and Chittagong or Calcutta and Dacca. So is misrepresentation. If these "loyalists" are sincere, they should not throw mud at the Congress.

The Ultimatum.

A serious situation seems to be developing in the Dhrangadhra State, thanks to the high-handedness of the State authorities. It will be remembered that about five weeks ago the authorities passed orders prohibiting the holding of the Kathiawar Political Conference and other public meetings or leading processions in the State and arrested nine local leaders; and the police even resorted to lathi charges on men and women on the 21st and 22nd September. Shortly after, however, the authorities arrived at a settlement with prominent leaders under which the former promised to withdraw the prohibition orders against meetings, to release the arrested leaders and to inquire into the complaints against the police. But the inquiry has not yet taken place, the prohibition orders remain and have even been added to, and the nine leaders, arrested and released, have all been deported from the State territory It is no wonder, therefore, that other responsible leaders have warned the authorities that unless the orders prohibiting meetings and deporting leaders are speedily cancelled some suitable form of Satyagraha will be resorted to by the people of the State. The days are gone when the people would tamely submit to high-handedness.

Mr. H. D. Rajah.

Almost exactly a year ago, Mr. H. D. Rajah was convicted on a charge of sedition. Only a month before that he had been released from the Thana jail after serving a term of six months' regorous imprisonment for breaking the salt-tax. On the second occasion he was given two year's R. I. with a fine of Rs. 600 or in default six months more. Only a week later he was convicted on a fresh charge of assisting the Congress and given six months' R. I.. In the first three months of his jail life he was treated as an "A" class prisoner but now he is given "C" class. If the youth and other people of Bombay and suburbs who are to hold meetings in his honour on Sunday are inspired by his example to smile at suffering in the active service of the country, he will not have suffered in vain.

In The Grip Of Liquor

Improving Lord Rosebery's dictum that a State that did not control liquor traffic would be controlled by that traffic, Mr. Rajagopalachari pithily observes that to control liquor is to catch a Tartar. And indeed the experience of the world shows that to attempt to control drink is to end by being controlled by it. Prohibition is the thing, as much in the case of liquor and drugs as of other poisons. The present provincial Governments in India are verily in the grip of liquor traffic. And they practically admit the fact when they plead that they cannot do without the liquor revenue apart from the moral taint of that revenue.

Strong Opposition To Supplementary Finance Bill

—:o:—

NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS TABLED BY M. L. A.'s

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, October 30.

The first list of amendments proposed by various members to the Supplementary Finance Bill shows that there is hardly a measure of taxation which is left unaffected. Most of the amendments are for entire omission of the taxation clauses. The chief interest may, however, centre round th eproposals of taxatoin of Salt, Postal rates, and Income-tax.

The Government apprehend trouble over these and are trying to create as full a strength for themselves as possible. They are, in one sense, in strong position, namely, that they can, at will change nominated non-official members. Thus while the Indian elected non-officials will not be able to come back from London the Government have appointed Captain Harisingh and Nawab Ahmed Nawaz in place of Captain Shermuhmed and Sir Abulqavum

REDUCTION IN INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

There is some interest attached to the list of Amendments as it includes an amendment by Mr Shillidy for reducing the proposed rate on letters from one and and half anna to one and quarter anna. It seems that Government find that as a result of supplementary postal rates increase last week by a Gazette Notification in respect of the registration and other fees. Government expect that budgeted figures would be realizable with one and quarter anna letter.

SCHUSTER TO MAKE STATEMENT ON NOV. 4.

Sir George Schuster is expected to make a fuller statement on the subject in moving consideration of the Finance Bill on Nov. 4.

I am told Government's plans are that consideration of the Bill should not take more than three days and that after November 7. They should proceed with detailed consideration of the clauses but as there is no time limit on the speeches during consideration stage this estimate may be falsified. However the fact that the Assembly must pass the bill by November 20 may prove check on the tendency of the members to spend time on mere consideration of the Bill.

GOVT. PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY POWERS.

There is also a definite tendency among non-official members to raise the question of lower Income-tax unit and try to save the poorer classes, but the results of all such motions are doubtful and in any case Government's plans for uniform sacrifice for all are stated to be interdependent and such as may be enforced even if emergency powers have to be called for. There seems little chance for compromise on main points and the rosiest estimates are that small cut in surplus that is being budgeted for may be accommodated but not any large cut and that the balance of taxation scheme must be maintained.

In this connection quite a number of members are planning to raise question of cut in salary by pointing out that proposed ten per cent. uniformity actually is not uniformity but operates most harshly among lower classes of Government servants. Already resolution on the subject has been tabled by five members, but as special session will not allot any date for non-official resolutions members will take the opportunity during the stage of the Bills' consideration to press their point home.

The resolution is given notice of by Messrs. Haji Chaudhury, Muhammad Ismail, B. Das, Goswami, Puri, Muzzam Bahadur and B. N. Misra. It runs, "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council the introduction of graduated percentage of cut from 3 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of all Government servants except those whose salary is less than Rs. 100 per mensem". I am told this point of view has already been pressed on the Government by Subordinate Service Associations and that the Government are seriously reconsidering the whole issue so that further timely pressure from members of the Assembly may lead to some favourable results.

Can Govt. Get Majority?

STATE OF PARTIES ON EVE OF ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Considering the number of requisitions for Assembly members' residential quarters and the fact that all these and the entire accommodation at Western Hostel been booked up, it is clear that the special session of the Assembly will attract the largest attendance. If there are any absentees, those will be either the members now abroad, or those who like Mr. Amarnath Dutt, may be detained by serious illness in family. Otherwise it is expected that attendance roll may go up to 130 members.

PARTIES AND THEIR LEADERS.

The Government is aware of this, and has already got back the services of Mr. Cosgrave who was not available as whip in the last two sessions owing to the important nature of his duties in Assam. As matters stood in the last session, there were two main opposition parties and two subsidiary groups which, more or less were allied with the Government. Nationalists numbering about 40 were led by Mr. Rangachariar and Independents averaging 30 were under Sir Abdur Rahim's leadership. Mr. Moore led a group of eleven Europeans, while Mr. Famin Khan had collected 10 votaries to his United India Party.

NEW MUSLIM PARTY

These party arrangements left 22 non-official members on the unattached list and it is reported that Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy has planned the formation of a Muslim party under his leadership which, among others, may include Sir Muhamed Yakub. This party's strength can be calculated at 10 if it finally materialises. There will be no trouble regarding front seats for this party as Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy and Sir Muhammad Yakub are already in the front benches. But the party, if finally formed, would bring into the Assembly arena a communally formed group on the lines of the Central Muslim bloc in the third Assembly. At any rate, it will give Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy or his Deputy Sir Muhammed Yakub, a chance to be consulted whenever party leaders are consulted by the Chair and Mr. Yamin Khan finds himself among these chosen few.

ASSEMBLY ON TRIAL.

I understand the Government's task will not be easy in securing majority for its taxation proposals and that, if necessary, the bill may have to be recommended to the Council of State in case the Assembly does not provide the necessary finances to the extent needed to balance the budget and restore financial equilibrium. However much depends on party's meetings which have been planned for the 3rd and 4th November.

POSTAL RATE CHANGE. OFFICIAL AMENDMENT

NEW DELHI, October 30.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Assembly President, is arriving here to-morrow for the special session which opens on November 4th over the supplementary Finance Bill.

Non-official members are slow in giving notice of amendments and evidently wish to hold party consultations before tabling amendments.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Shillidy, Secretary, Industries Department, has put in an official amendment so as to raise the postal rate on envelopes only by 25 per cent. instead of fifty per cent. that is, to fix the price for envelopes at one and quarter anna, instead of one and half.—A.P.

The Electrical Wiremen's Association, Ahmedabad, has postponed its general meeting on 25th October as a mark of respect for the sad death of Mr. Naranlal Shivaram Chikligar, a wireman due to an electric-shock on 7th October in the Bharatkhand Textile Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

SAFEGUARDING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Indian Delegates Support State's People's Case

RIGHT TO APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAMPUR, Oct. 30.

The following came has been received from the London Office of the Indian States People's Conference about Indian States People's Delegation activities in London during the week-end.

"The delegation's activities of interviewing the British Indian Round Table Members, of circulation of the memorandum placing the view-point of the States people, regarding the Federal Court have born good results.

Mahatmaji while participating in the Federal Court discussion placed the Congress view-point, pleading for the States people's rights. It appears that Mahatmaji emphasised upon securing the protection of Fundamental Rights for States People.

Regarding the constitution and the Federal laws, all agreed that the Federal Court will have jurisdiction over the States. Mr. Jinnah said that the States subjects could directly approach the Federal Court in such matters.

DISABILITIES IN STATE COURTS.

Sir Purshotamdas said that he had read the Nawab of Bhopal's note during the last Round Table Conference complaining of lack of industrial development in the States. Sir Purshotamdas said one reason for the industrial backwardness in the States was that the States High Courts were not independent. In some High Court according to his knowledge, Judges are not free. Many States could not afford to pay for independent judges. It was therefore not possible for outside British Indians, or local industrialists to have enterprises in the States. Sir Purshotamdas asked the States to link their judiciary with the Federal Court to remove the reasons for the States industrial backwardness.

Mr. Zafarali Khan said, States' subjects must have rights for taking legal action against the States which violated the Federal laws, and fundamental rights and the appeal should go to the Federal Court.

INDIAN CAPITAL & SUGAR INDUSTRY.

"Can Be Run On Commercial Basis.

Before a large gathering of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the public, Mr. G. P. Uplap, who is a kraduate of California university and Chief Chemist of Basti Sugar Mills Company, U. P. delivered an interesting lecture on "Indian Capital and the Sugar Industry" in the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Thursday evening. Sir C. V. Mehta, President of the Chamber presided.

After the formal introduction by the chairman, Mr. Uplap coming to the subject of his lecture said:—

India is the mother of sugar cane. Sugarcane is an agricultural crop. As such, it depends upon climate. The best climate, suitable for the growth of sugarcane, prevails in Bombay and Madras.

There is a field for the Sugar industry from the business point of view. We have the climate just required for the growth of sugar cane and the home market adequate enough.

This Industry can stand on its own legs requiring no Government help. But it will be only some years after. Not now. We have some of our own peculiar difficulties as almost all other sugar raising countries had and have, though they are organized and are far more scientific. If that would not have been the case, they would not have levied import duties.

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Our present duty of Rs. 6-10-7 per maund, which though very encouraging to the starting of a Sugar factory is still low, as compared to that of the United Kingdom and Germany. There is nothing abnormal in our protective tariff and this duty is a highly stimulant for the starting of new sugar factories the cost of the manufacture of Sugar depends upon the capacity of the plant which means the amount of cane crushed. The more the cane crushed per day, the less the cost of the manufacture of sugar becomes, provided the efficiency remains the same, which is usually so.

SIZE OF THE FACTORY.

As a conservative estimate, the capital required for a daily crushing of 12,000 mds. of cane plant, will be including buildings etc., etc., about 10 Lakhs of Rupees (10,00,000.) This will crush, in the minimum, 12,00,000. Lakhs mds. of cane, giving 1,08,000 mds. of sugar.

There is a profit between 21.27 and 47.36 or even more per 100 of the invested capital in U. P. A. P.

ORDERS RESERVED IN CLARKE MURDER CASE.

Military Officerrs As Defence Witnesses

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 30.

Hearing of the case in which Lt. Sheehan is being tried before Mr. C. H. Cooke District Magistrate Saharanpur on a charge of shooting Mr. D. C. Clarke on the Saharanpur Railway Station was resumed this morning. Capt T. Carson of the First Field Battery, 28 Field Brigade, Lahore, Capt. G. N. Gaskell of 4th Field Brigade, Rawalpindi, C. F. Parry, Superintendent of Police, Khandwa, and Rana Zoke Shamsher Jang, Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad, appeared as defence witnesses. They informed the court that they had known the accused personally for some time and that after the murder of Lt. Hext in a running train the accused appeared to be highly strung, nervous and restless and took particular precautions while travelling by train.

SOME MISSING POINTS.

Mr. B. R. Bomanji, bar-at-law, Saharanpur, put in an application on behalf of the deceased's relations, bringing out certain points which had been missed so far. The Court considered certain of the points irrelevant but called on the Railway Police Inspector, Mr. Harris, to enlighten the court on the point whether lights on the outside of the compartments near the doors were on. The inspector informed the court that usually there were such lights on trains, but he was not sure whether there were any such lights on the mail train on the night of the incident.

RULING RESERVED.

The defence counsel thereafter argued and said that the case was covered by general exceptions, under mistake of fact and under sections 191 and 103 of the I. P. C. He held that his client was not guilty and that there was looming to favour committal of the case to sessions. The prosecution on the other hand argued that there was "prima facie" case against Lt. Sheehan who should be sent up to be tried by the Sessions Court under section 302 I. P. C. Mr. Bomanji supported the prosecution council. The Magistrate will give his ruling on 12th November when the next hearing has been fixed.—A. P.

MUTTRA SWEEPERS' CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMAJI.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, October 28.

A meeting of untouchables was held here under the Presidentship of Shri Mangal Singh, a sweeper, on 25th instant and a resolution was unanimously passed condemning separate electorate, expressing full faith in Mahatma Gandhi to act as true friend and a strong champion for the interests of the depressed classes and repudiating the claims of Dr. Ambedkar as a representative of the untouchables.

FAILURE OF CROPS

Owing to continuous untimely rains khariff crop is reported to have sustained considerable loss. Reports are pouring in the District Congress Committee Office communicating utter failure of cotton and khariff crop. Applications are being made before the Collector for absolute remission for the khariff crop.

Remissions recently announced by the Government are entirely unsatisfactory. The District Congress Committee has written to the Collector asking for the particulars of procedure adopted in calculating remissions, so far the Collector has not made any reply.

MYSORE DASARAH EXHIBITION CLOSES.

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

After lasting for three weeks the Mysore Dasarah Exhibition at which were represented a great variety of interests of industrial art from all parts of India concluded last night with the distribution of awards by the Dewan. In his speech the Dewan referred to educative value of the show which was visited and increasingly appreciated by many thousands of ryots.—A. P.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN THAR.

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 30.

The All-India Spinners' Association has given Rs. 1,000 worth of Khadi to the Desh Seva Mandal of Hyderabad (Sind) for distribution among the poor people of Thar where famine conditions prevail.

Mr. Gurdasmal has been sent to Deeplo Taluka of Thar Division for organising the distribution work.—A.P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

OKHA, Oct. 30.

The S.S. "Hatimura" (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Co.) arrived Port Okha on 28th instant and left on the 30th instant for Bombay with 500 tons of cement. The S.S. "Mundra" (Line: British India Steam Navigation Co., Agents:—Messrs. Chotalala Premji and Co., arrived Port Okha on 29th instant with 66 tons of cargo and left on the 30th instant for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.—A.P.

INDIA & THE LEAGUE

Sir B. L. Mitter's Impressions.

INTERNATIONALISM REPLACES NATIONALISM

BOMBAY, October 30.

"The League of Nations is a fine institution and this year representatives of 50 different Nations met there. Once there one cannot help feeling that internationalism is gradually taking the place of nationalism in world affairs," declared Sir B.L. Mitter, leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, who returned to India to-day, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press. "Although League's record of positive achievements may not appear to be striking," he added, "yet the value of its work is to be judged not by the positive achievements but by the atmosphere which it is creating and its possibilities. But for the League's intervention the Manchurian question would undoubtedly, have assumed much worse acute form."

INDIA IN LEAGUE.

Questioned as to the position India occupied in the deliberations of the League, Sir B.L. Mitter said:—

"India's place in the League of Nations is one of equality with the other free nations, who are members of the League. Although it is an anomaly in that India is not a free nation, yet in this international assembly, India is treated as such. For instance, I on behalf of India signed an international convention by virtue of plenary power given to me by His Majesty. In fact, I was appointed the plenipotentiary for India for the 12th Session of the League. The paramount question which the League has in view, of course, is world peace. In that India under her present constitution cannot obviously make any direct contribution, but in the other activities of the League such as intellectual co-operation, economic adjustments, financial problems and so forth, India has a direct interest and can usefully take part in this work.

ECONOMIC UNION.

The stand which I took against the formation of an Economic Union for European Nations, only attracted the sympathy and support of a large number of non-European countries and the result of the opinion thus created was that several non-European countries were elected to the Committee, dealing with the economic union. Their function, of course, would be to see that the activities of the Union did not prejudicially affect the interests of the non-European countries. The non-European countries which supported were namely: the Dominions, the Latin American Republics and Asiatic countries.

LEAGUE OFFICE FOR INDIA.

The work and activities of the League are not as known in India as they should be. We have persuaded the League to establish an office in India. It would be of great advantage if India had a permanent representative at Geneva, "who would be a liaison officer between the League and India. I had a long talk with the Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, on this subject. I was glad to notice that he was keenly interest in India's taking an active part in the work of the League and had already been in correspondence with the various authorities on the subject. In his opinion, the permanent Indian representative at Geneva, is of the highest importance. I arranged with him that we should get the League literature on various subjects directly from Geneva."—A.P.

AGRARIAN UNREST IN U. P.

JAWAHARLAL TO SEE REVENUE OFFICIALS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

Pandit Jawahaarlala and Mrs. Kamala Nehru are expected here this evening to attend various political functions fixed for this week-end. The Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee will meet to-morrow and discuss the desirability or otherwise of starting 'no-rent' campaign in certain districts of the United Provinces. This question will also be referred to the Provincial Congress Committee which meets on Sunday.

As at present arranged Pandit Jawahaalal Nehru will meet certain revenue officials at Allahabad on 3rd November and it is not likely that the Provincial Congress Committee will commit itself to any definite line of action until Allahabad meeting is over.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

By
OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

Many people will be much surprised at the scheme of retrenchment adopted by the Corporation of our city. The chief means of reducing expenses is to leave a post unfilled whenever it becomes vacant either through resignation or otherwise, thus leaving it to chance entirely whether any economy is effected or not. The plan would also seem unwise because a curtailment in the strength of the supervising staff must tend to reduce the efficiency of the Corporation work unless it is explained that the men were doing work that was not essential.

GRADUATED CUT.

The Corporation has to pay out Rs. 140 lakhs per annum:—Rs. 70 lakhs for interest and other fixed charges, Rs. 14 lakhs for superior staff on Rs. 200 and over per month, Rs. 56 lakhs on other accounts. It will, therefore, be clear that Dr. Viegas' plan of leaving men on less than Rs. 200 untouched, will not give much real relief to the Corporation finances. A graduated scale of salary cuts varying from 5 per cent to 20 per cent on salaries above Rs. 100 must appear to be the best solution.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

Mahatma Gandhi rightly shrugged his shoulders when he was asked to say what would be the effect of the Election on the settlement of the Indian question. While the return of the Tories with their Protectionist programme has sent Railway shares booming in England, the reverse process might conceivably be happening in India. But we stand to gain indirectly in one way. If the rupee continues linked to sterling, and if sterling appreciates, the rupee will return to about 16 pence gold instead of being at the low level of 14 1/2 pence.

EUROPEANS AND ARMY RETRENCHMENT.

When the Madras Branch of the European Association suggests heavy reductions in army expenditure, I am inclined to doubt the wisdom of the recommendation from the Indian point of view. A thing cannot be really good when it receives the hallmark of such an august body. Perhaps wisdom has dawned on the Southern Europeans for they also suggest that the Government should reduce expenditure instead of trying to increase revenue.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON AND IMPORT DUTY.

A preference for Indian products, whether raised in India or elsewhere, seems justifiable. In this sense, I am for giving some protection to Uganda cotton, which is raised almost wholly by Indians, against other kinds of long staple cotton. If an import duty on raw cotton is considered necessary, then a lower tariff for Uganda cotton may well be considered.

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Why is it that in March 1931 the Finance Member vehemently opposed any reduction in our army expenditure as endangering the safety of India while, in October 1931, when higher taxes are proposed, seven crores of reduction is found possible in the army alone?

LATE MR. KHUSHALDAS G. PATEL.

WELL-KNOWN AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNER.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 29.
(BY MAIL.)

Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas Patel, a well-known figure and textile mill-owner in Ahmedabad expired in the early hours of Thursday at the age of 82, of heart trouble. For 51 years he served the Ahmedabad Branch of the Bank of Bombay, for many years as Shroff and later as Agent of the City Branch of the Imperial Bank, Ahmedabad, and retired in 1926 on a monthly pension of Rs. 750. During the floods of 1875 in Ahmedabad he rendered great help by collecting funds and by distributing the relief. He was equally helpful in collecting funds during the Deccan famine of 1875-79 and the great famine of 1899. In the Swadeshi movement of 1880 he took a leading part with other leading gentlemen of the city. He was Honorary Secretary of the Mahipatram Anathashram (orphanage) at Ahmedabad. A. P.

EASTBOUND AIR MAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, October 30.

The eastbound airmail has been delayed one day. It left Basra this morning and is arriving Karachi to-morrom afternoon.—A.P.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO SETH GOVINDAS

DELHI MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

DELHI, October 30

Seth Govind Das arrived here yesterday morning and despite his wishes he was taken in procession. He had a busy day. The workers meeting was held in the afternoon and the programme for work in the interior was decided. In the evening an address on behalf of the Municipality was presented by Mr. Majumdar, President of the Municipality in the Town Hall to which Sethji gave a suitable reply. At night a public meeting attended by about 1000 persons and presided over by Mr. Mujumdar was addressed by Sethji.

Sethji. Then there was a traders' meeting which terminated at midnight. Seth Govindas left for Khandwa.

FOURTH PUNJAB STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, October 30

The Fourth Punjab Students' Conference will be held here to-morrow and the day after. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the President elect, arrived here this morning. She will be taken in a procession this afternoon.—A.P.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN SELLING AFTER TRADE DEMAND

Reactionary Feeling.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous irregular anticipating a possible reaction. Prices at first advanced 10 points on spinners buying futures, and then declined on Southern selling. The market closed unchanged to a decline of 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6 47.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point. Further buying absorbed selling there being very little on offer throughout the session. With the decline in sterling, prices advanced but New York opening induced straddle selling but the local buying and trade calling took offers advancing the tendency. The market closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 6 points lower at 4.97d.

ON THE ROAD OF RECOVERY.

Messrs. P. G. Crystal and Co., state:—

"The word for many months has been like a main suffering from an obscure disease and gradually sinking in spite of numerous medical and surgical experiments to cure him. After many failures or partial failures such as the Moratorium agreement, Hoover's credit organisation, etc., the first real success was the departure of England from the gold standard. This made the patient think that his case might not after all be hopeless and he began to take an interest in affairs again. The British election results may prove to be the tonic which will put him definitely on the road to a complete if slow recovery. No one could have guessed that the turnover from Socialism to Constitutionalism would be so enormous, but the change must add great confidence to industries and Capitalists should no longer be so afraid of investing their money in industrial Shares and commodities. We do not expect the millennium to set in, but we do expect a slow but sure improvement in trade generally with a consequential improvement in prices in all markets. We do not forget the enormous stocks of cotton either in bales or still in the fields, but with trade improving, we can fore see a much better absorption of the raw material and the unwillingness of the Southern American growers to sell at present prices, already very noticeable, should be strengthened. If the countries concerned can now agree to revise War debt payments and can come to a reasonable agreement on tariffs, both of which matters are coming into more and more prominence, we think that prosperity will slowly but surely return to the world.

The U. S. Census Ginning Report showed that bales ginned prior to the 18th October were 9,484,000 this figure being one of the largest on record for the period.

Indian cotton has been steady with staple styles leading the way, and it is becoming very obvious that Mills who have adopted a hand to mouth policy in their purchases, may find themselves having to pay very high prices before the next crop is available. This applies to many styles of the better-grades of Indian cotton, and we can only advise our Mill friends not to delay buying their minimum requirements any longer. Reports from the cotton districts very greatly and it is still impossible to forecast the Indian-crop, but our latest report from the C. P. indicates that that crop will be greatly reduced as compared with last year and we are afraid that this may also apply to many other districts where continuous rains prevented the farmers from the usual weeding operations."

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. December Highest 6 70+.10 Lowest 6 55—.05.

N Y January Highest 6 77 (12-13 p m) Lowest 6.61 (10-4 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York reports, good trade buying on scale down. New York. Opened barely steady. Considerable hedging Some Southern selling. Continent. Wall Street. Japanese and Commission Houses selling with trade buying. New Orleans and Local buying. Some short covering. Market may advance further but we believe in lower prices. Cotton goods market less activity. Yarn market —about unchanged.

New York. Market in debatable ground. Hedge selling increasing on advance. Trade demand good on scale down. Look forward to better prices later in the season. Think well of buying on dips.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-32 a.m.: Liverpool market improved on lower Exchange.

3-47 p.m.: New York cables: Apparently shipper filling commitments, competing for staple with large Mills, anticipating needs for years ahead. Locals reactionary, undertone good.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 29.

December	6.60
January	6.66
March	6.79
May	6.99
July	7.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 29.

December	6.59
January	6.65
Middling Spot	6.47

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 29.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpaal at closing time.)

January	6.71
March	6.86
May	7.05
New York. Noon Sall.	
January	6.73
March	6.89
May	7.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 29.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	37,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

	Opening	Closing.
October	4.66	4.70
November		4.67
December		4.64
January	4.62	4.66
February		4.60
March	4.68	4.72
April		4.75
May		4.79
June		4.82
July	4.80	4.85
August		4.87
September		4.90
October		4.93
Middling Spot		4.97

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.56
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.70
Oomra Good	4.08
Oomra Fully Good	4.18
Oomra Fine	4.33
Bengal Good	3.93
Bengal Fully Good	4.03
Bengal Fine	4.13
Scinde Fully Good	4.03
Scinde Fine	4.13
Scinde Superfine	4.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

October	6.94
November	7.10
January	7.34
March	7.49
May	7.65
July	7.81
October	7.96
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.40

LONDON SILVER.
London Oct. 29.

Silver: Market is quiet.	
Spot	17-3/8
Forward	17-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/6/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-11/16 p.c.
Banks Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 29.

T T London on Berlin	16.32-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9 58
T T London on Brussels	27 75
T T London on Madrid	43.50
T T London on Milan	75 12
T T London on Berne	19.82
T T London on Paris	98 25
T T London on Prague	131.00

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Following quiet advices from New York our market was expected to open at Rs. 182 for April/May Broach, but owing to weakness in the sterling cross rate, market opened at Rs. 183 and advanced to Rs. 183-12 due to on buying from Bazar operators. Thereafter some profit taking depressed the prices to Rs. 183. Later on fairly big auction gusiness induced a good demand and prices advanced to Rs. 183.

The Liverpool market was expected to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened at a rise of 2 points. Later on prices hardened on easier sterling and closed at the highest level as under:—

Broach A.M. Rs. 185.
Oomra D.J. Rs. 153-12.
Bengal D.J. Rs. 138-12.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

212 Volkart Bros' Wun 176.
50 Volkart Bros' Wun 175.
88 G. G. Kesha & Co., Botad 142.
25 E. Spinner & Co., Arvi 168.
100 Garrimbhai Muttra 10 on.
110 Bombay & Co., Dankor 148.
42 Viram Ladha Yeotmal 167.
36 Viram Ladha Wun 166.
119 Japan T. & Co., Limbdi 173.
37 Tata & Co., Amran 176.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Ready	Nov. Fine
Bengal Superfine	146	
Bengal Fine	141	
Bengal F G	136	
Sinde-Punjab Fine	141	
Sinde-Punjab F G	136	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	172	+20
Nagpur Savner Fine	174	+20
Yeotmal Fine	163	+12
Arvi Fine	164	+12
Amraoti Fine	162	+10
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162	+10
Malkapur Fine	159	+10
Khandesh Fine	157	
Muthia F G	147	
Nanded/Purna FGGS	165	
Jalna/Sailu FGGS	160	
Partonani FGGS	162	
Burwan Sanavad Fine	164	
Ujjain/Shajaulpur "	162	
Broach Fine	168	
Broach F G	175/76	
Cambodia	248	
Miraj/Sangli	208	
Compta Good	218	
Jinja	273	
Busoga	283	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

In full-pressed bales.

Receipts into Bombay.

	Since 1st Sept.	yesterday	this year
Khandesh			2,385
Central India	107		4,960
Barsi and Nagar			1,161
Hyderabad-Gaorani			321
Berar	318		10,277
Central Provinces	347		3,990
Total Oomras	772		22,994
Dholera	147		3,143
N-W Provinces	430		2,414
Rajputana	99		1,541
Sind-Punjab	570		5,342
Broach			4,891
Compta & Dharwar	513		3,003
Westerns-Northerns	164		1,463
Cocoanada	1		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			288
Persian			333
American			12,252
Egyptian and African	105		13,359
Comila, Burma and other sorts			53
Total	2,801		71,084

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed bales.

	1st Sept to 22nd Oct	yesterday	this year
Europe	680		34,671
Japan and China	5,215		99,136
Coast Ports	100		9,564
Up-country by Rail			18,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			6,539
Total	5,995		1,68,058

BOMBAY PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

	Bales.
Central India	107
Berar	318
Central Provinces	347
Dholera	147
N.-W. Provinces	430
Rajputana	99
Sind-Punjab	570
Compta-Dharwar	513
Westerns-Northerns	164
Cocanada	1
East Africans	105
Cotton	2,801
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,391
Linseed	767
Gingelyseeds	564
Groundnuts	5,483
Castorseeds	2,484
Rice	3,367
Myrabollams	928
Cottonseeds	2,220
Gram	2,109
Joowar	3,933
Maize	2
Bajree	333
	tons
Coal	906

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, October 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	8	0
Mint Gold 1st Sett.	25	8	0
Mint Gold 2nd Sett.	25	8	0
Silver Ready	57	12	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	53	8	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	53	12	0

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6
D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON.—
Banking Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct/Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan/February.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Oct/Dec
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 346
Banks Selling T T 345
Banks Buying T T 339

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 730
Banks Buying D D 802

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 170 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 162

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 110 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES.—
New York/London 3.87 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/8 30th instant
Japan/London 2/6 1/4 29th instant
London/Paris 98.60 29th instant
London/Belgium 28.00 29th instant
London/Switzerland 19.75 29th instant
London/Italy 75.00 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.

Gold £5-5-9 28th instant £5-6-8 29th instant

Silver London ready 17 5/16 28th instant; 17 3/8 29th instant.

Silver London forward 17 5/16 28th instant 17 3/8 29th instant.

Silver New York ready 30 1/8 28th instant 30 1/8 29th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5 5/8 per cent 28th instant 5 11/16 per cent 29th instant.

London discounts 6 mos 6 per cent 28th instant 6 1/8 per cent 29th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
October 30.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 423 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 104 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 33/10; Highest Rs. 33/13/6 Lowest Rs. 33/6; Closing Rs. 33/12/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery Opening Rs. 33/14; Highest Rs. 34/5; Lowest Rs. 33/12/6; Closing Rs. 34/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 29.

Chartered Bank of I A. & China	£14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register)	£104-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£32
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£76-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£38-1/2
	Nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£45
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-1/2 £72
Consols 2½ p.c.	£56-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£97-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 29.

Copper Braziers	£49-1/2
Yellow Metal	£40-1/2
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands	£12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	9-3/4
English Ingots	£129-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Oct. 29.N

Demand Bills	386.37

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 30.

3 1/2 per cent Gilts Paper Rs. 54

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61-4

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/8

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83

5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 91

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-42 Rs. 83

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-47 Rs. 94-4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56/8

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91

Tone of market: Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 30.

	1931-32.	1930-31.
F.P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 29-10-31	3212000	4386000
Receipts Yesterday 29-10-31	38000	73000
Exports to date 29-10-31	1520000	2139000
Stock at Ports 23-10-31	4206000	3411000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-10-31	1559000	1395000
Stock at Liverpool 23-10-31	703000	724000
Visible Supply 23-10-31	7312000	6573000
Quantity in Sight 23-10-31	4698000	5760000
Quantity out of Sight 23-10-31	2502000	2280000

WHEAT—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
To-day's Opening Quotations.

October	Not Quoted. Value.
December	5s. 3-3/8d. Paid.
March	5s. 5-1/2d.
May	5s. 7-1/2d.

Market:—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.
To-day's Opening Quotations.

OCTOBER:—	
Sellers	7/-
Buyers	6/3
NOVEMBER:—	
Sellers	6/4
Buyers	6/3
Business done	
DECEMBER:—	
Sellers	6/5
Buyers	6/4-3/4
JANUARY:—	
Sellers	6/6-1/4
Buyers	6/5-1/2
FEBRUARY:—	
Sellers	6/7-1/4
Buyers	6/6-1/2
Market:—Steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES—OPENING RATES.
London, Oct. 30.

	Thursday's Closing	Friday's Opening
T. T. London on Berlin	16.32-1/2	16.35
T. T. London on New York	3.86-3/8	3.85-3/4
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.58	9.55
T. T. London on Brussels	27.75	
T. T. London on Madrid	43.50	43.50
T. T. London on Milan	75.12	75.00
T. T. London on Berne	19.82	
T. T. London on Paris	98.25	97.93

STOCKS & SHARES.

DULL AND FEATURELESS

General Opinion Divided

Bombay, October 30.

In spite of steady tone in raw cotton, the Share Market remained dull and featureless. There was very little business and fluctuations were narrow. Last days of transfer of business are the 31st inst. and 2nd proximo. The Moorat business will take place on Monday, the 9th proximo, between 5 and 7-30 p.m.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, October 30.

Bombay Dyeing 676, 75, 76.
Century 208, 4, 5.
Colaba 75.
Crescent 53.
Fazul 315, 10, 13.
Indore 309.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 275, 73, 75, 71-14.
New Great 126.
Pearl 180, 84, 77, 80.
Simplex 49-6.
Swadeshi 220, 17. 13-2
Burma 34-1, 40, 42.
Hydro 107.
Tram 100.
Deff. 345.
Ord. 28-8, 12, 2, 4, 6.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 165, 64, 65.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 37.

MILLS
Bombay, October 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	676-4
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	205-10
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	271-14
100 Colaba	75
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed Sassoon	30
1 E D Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	313-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	81-4
1000 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore-Malwa	303-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-2
100 Khatau	75
100 Kohinoor	111-4
250 Laxmi	672-8
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	126-4
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	180-10
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	49-6
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	218-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1150
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	58-4
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	842-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	206-14
100-50 India	72-12
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-2
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	165
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	160-10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	562-8
50 Bom Tram P.	60-2
50 Bombay Tram	100
100 Tata Hydro P.	99-15
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P	992-8
1000 Tata Power	351-4

RAILWAYS.

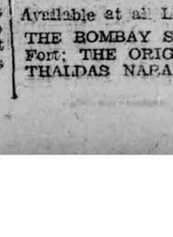
500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	90
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-8
500 Tapti Valley	565

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P	49-12
30 Tata Steel D.	345
75 Tata Steel	28-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	37-8
250 Bom Steam P	185
250 Bom. Steam	164-6
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
8s. Brit. B Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	342-8
50 Bom Burma New	122-8
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-2-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	53-8
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	93-8



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BOMBAY MILL SELLING CLOTH

Diwali Turnover Expected To Be 40000 Packages

Bombay, Oct. 30.

There are signs of renewed demand for Bombay Mill made cloth One mill is reported to have sold 5,000 Bales at Rs. 0-10-3 per lb. and another group has sold 2,000 Bales. A deal of 10,000 Bales is under discussion. It is understood that Diwalli Moorat Sales of Bombay Mill cloth will exceed 40,000/- packages.

Japanese cloth is also experiencing good demand and sheetings "C. Dragoon" which was hitherto sold at Rs. 4/4 is now sold at Rs. 4/11 and a sale of 1000 Bales is reported for African ports.

REJUVENATION
—tells how to ensure the Health, Strength and Happiness of youth and to defeat old age. Write for it!
VENUS RESEARCH LABY.
P.Box 581, Calcutta

Get the package

Take the bottle

Rub the Balm

Relief is Yours!

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY BROKER MURDER CASE

Why He Helped The Accused

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, October 28.

In the case against Madhavrao Jagtap who stands charged with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, which is going on before Mr. R.S. Baodekar, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, Thana, Ganesh Narayan Gupte, the Circle-Inspector, was the first witness examined by the prosecution. He has drawn the sketch of the scene of offence. Next witness examined was Pandharinath Moreshwar Pathare, the approver. He narrated the story of the prosecution in details.

APPROVER UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, witness admitted he was unemployed for the last 2 years and that his maternal aunt maintained him. That the police took him to the Police Station opposite Inspector Dyer's office, after they arrested him. Then he was taken to the Borivli Police Station where he was kept for seven days. Then he was brought to Thana. Accused, who was in the Bandra lock-up, was also brought to Thana. At Thana, the accused was kept in the lock-up, while witness was kept in the office. Witness was kept in the office as the lock up was full. That he made a confession on the 13th of June. At that time he was in the lock-up. After three days, witness was removed to the Magisterial lock-up and since then up till now he is there. The Police Sub-Inspector's office is near there.

WHY HE HELPED ACCUSED?

When witness along with accused and deceased went in a car beyond Kelwa Bridge, near Thana on the occasion previous to the incident, the relations between accused and the deceased were bad. On Friday, the day of the incident, witness told his people that he would not be back that day at night. It was of no benefit to him to kill the broker. He agreed to kill him in order that the accused should be benefited.

Witness further stated that the corpse was kept diagonically in the seat so that a portion of it was in the seat and a portion in the foot-place.

To the Court, approver stated he had never had had a penny from the accused during the time he had known him. He had never had any worldly benefit from the accused.

A Parsee lady who was given a lift into the car at Khandala on the 23rd of May, when the accused's car was going towards Poona, was examined next. She did not smell anything. She did not smell any cologne water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, witness admitted Shaffique took her to Jagjiwan who asked her when the accused used to return.

Dattatraya Trimbak, a motor-driver of Thana, stated that on Sunday, the accused went to him at the motor-stand at 9 a. m. and asked him to take his car to Bombay as it was not going. He agreed to do so for Rs. 10 and 4 gallons of petrol, and took the car to Bombay. The car was smelling badly, he could not say what it was.

POULTRY FARM.

Abdul Latif stated he was staying with the accused for three months. Before that he was staying with the deceased. He knew about the quarrel. Nabar had first helped the accused, but later he began to help accused's brothers. Nazar had a poultry farm in Kandivli. He took the accused and his wife in partnership. After some time accused's wife did not like to carry on the business as it was not paying. Accused and his wife, therefore, gave it up and came to stay at Borivli. Nazar did not like that.

Navsha, servant of the deceased identified the clothes and shoes of the deceased.

RAILWAY GATEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Rogya Babaji, gateman at Cabin 'C' at the Borivli Level Crossing, said that he was on duty from 6 p.m. on 22-5-31 to 10 a.m. on 23-5-31. The accused came to the level crossing in a car, left the car there and went away. Cross-examined by Mr Karbhari, witness stated that he was asked by the police whether the accused had passed by on the 23rd May, and he said, yes.

Narayan Vithoo, Police Patil, of Khari, stated that he had gone to the scene of offence to make a Panchnama.

A WAITER OF PEARSE'S

Victor D'Souza, a waiter in the Pearse Hotel, Bombay, deposed that he knew Nazar Dharamsi for a long time as he used to go very often to Pearse Co. He had gone to the hotel at about 5 p.m. with two other men 4 or 5 days before his statement was recorded by police. They were in the shop for about half an hour. Witness identified accused and described Nazar as a short thick man, neck thinner than his body warranted. Witness also identified approver as one who was sitting outside in the car.

DID NOT KNOW JAGJIVAN.

In his cross-examination, witness said, he did not know Jagjiwan by name. When Jagjiwan was shown to him, witness identified him as one who used to go to the shop some times. Jagjiwan had gone with the Police to the Hotel when the police had gone to ask him. Witness admitted that he did not know the approver before the day the police showed him to the witness.

MANAGER OF VIANELLI'S.

Pandharinath Mahadeo Pillai, manager of the Vianelli Restaurant deposed that he knew Nazar Dharamsi for the last 15 years. On the 22nd May Nazar had gone to the restaurant with two others at 8-30 p.m. and remained there till 10-30 p.m. He could not say whether the approver was amongst them.

Doraswami Chineswami, motor-driver of Jagjiwan, stated that he knew both the accused and the deceased. On 22-5-31 accused came to my car at first at 2-30 p.m. below Jagjiwan's office and asked me where Nazar was. Witness told him Nazar was not in the office. Accused again came at 4 p.m. A stout man was with the accused. He identified the approver as the stout man. He was cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari.

VILE PARLE MAHILA MANDAL

Past Year's Swadeshi Activities

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, Oct. 27.

Vile-Parle Mahila Mandal held its annual meeting in the Gandhi Chowk yesterday under the presidentship of Shrimati Kamalaben Sonawala.

Mrs. Devyani Desai reading the report of the work done by the Mahila Mandal during the last year said:—The year opened with the Civil Disobedience Movement in full swing, when Government was adopting measures after measures of oppressive character calculated to crush the spirit of the Nation. But the Ordinances had the healthy effect on the Nation. It brought to the fore-front the women who were, till then, in the background. Vile-Parle ladies too have contributed their mite in the struggle for country's freedom. And our Mandal sent six of its members to jail, while about twenty were working in different capacities.

The Mandal thinks of taking up the knitting class provided a sufficient response is assured. And the management of Katrak Hosiery works has promised to train the ladies in this art which promises to be paying to them. But to bring this scheme into execution also means the necessity for the permanent funds.

She appealed the ladies to join in good numbers so that the immediate difficulty in regard to money may be mitigated.

Shrimati Kamalaben then addressing the ladies said, the necessity for education was more for women and it is the chief feature of the Indian society. Such organisations should be multiplied to do some work in this direction.

"PROSECUTION FAILED TO PROVE ITS CASE"

C. P. Congress Secretary's Statement.

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Mr. S.T. Dharmadhikari, General Secretary, C.P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, against whom a charge under Section 124-A, I.P.C., has been framed, has made the following statement:

The prosecution has, in his opinion, utterly failed to make out any case against him. It has failed to prove that the accused made at Betul in May last the speech as mentioned in the charge against him and that it is seditious. The only fact that the prosecution can be said to have proved in this case is that the accused made a speech (the report of which is not before the Court) at Betul on 30th May last, which the accused has already admitted. Under these circumstances the accused does not feel called upon to make any further statement, as there is nothing else in the prosecution case against him that he has to explain.—A.P.

Rangoon.—Lieut. Waller who was accidently shot in the right leg during an engagement with the rebels has been brought to the military hospital at Mingaladon where his leg has been amputated. His condition at present is very critical.— A. P.

AHMEDABAD

KAMALADEVI'S TOUR

Scandalous Housing Of Labour

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The weather has been suddenly cold this week and in the mornings it is bitingly cold nowadays.

The most noteworthy event of the week was the visit of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya accompanied by Miss Safia Somji—her secretary—and her mother in connection with the organisation of the women's branch of the Seva Dal. She came here on Thursday and put up at Sheth Ambalal's. She addressed two meetings in the evening. One under the auspices of Picketing Mandal and Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and the other under the auspices of the local Youth League. The former was open only to ladies. In this meeting Kamaladevi explained the growth of the Seva Dal historically and also the part it had played in last year's struggle. She also laid stress on the importance of discipline and organization and exhorted ladies to join the Seva Dal and undergo the training prescribed for the certificate of Sainikas and thus help the advance of national cause. In the second meeting she spoke on the present political situation of the country. She said that inspite of the truce Government were still carrying on the policy of ruthless repression and everyday are heard some tale of woe of peasants and workers. She added that because Gandhiji was accoded sumptuous and glorious receptions everywhere in England it did not mean that we had attained our cherished goal of complete freedom for which we fought last year. There was no change of heart on the part of Government. She exhorted the youths to be ever prepared for the struggle as much was still to be attained and that much could only be attained by the organization of the masses in villages and by their cultural uplift. Mrs. Kamaladevi also paid a visit to the local Swadeshi Bazar and was much pleased with the arrangements and working of the same. She visited the training camp at Vidya Pith and had a talk with Sjt. Morarjibhai and Mrudulaben, officers in charge of boys' and girls' camps respectively. She left Ahmedabad for Ajmer on Friday noon.

HOUSING OF LABOUR.

With the rousing of consciousness among the textile workers here the question of labour housing is becoming a vital one with various organisations concerned with the industry. The local labour union has already started a Co-operative Housing Society for labourers and it is reported they think of starting a no-rent campaign for house upfit for human habitation. This question is also engaging the attention of the Municipality who had a resolution on its agenda for discussion under Mr. Broker's name last week but has never been taken over to the agenda of the next meeting of the board. This is a problem not for textile labour only which is organized. There are so many industries where labour is still unorganized and this problem is all the more vital for them and for the lower middle class all over the city. The various bodies like the local Youth League and the City Congress Committee should take up the cause of the less articulate labour and do their bit in the matter and should not rest till these helpless people are at least decently housed. The Municipal Board should see that they have to provide not only for Textile workers but for all those who are herded together in houses that are unfit for human habitation under the auspices of Baroda Praja Mandal a settlement has been opened in a Gaikwari village. The Praja Mandal thinks of opening many more such settlements where the inmates will dedicates their lives to work in villages. The ceremony was attended by various prominent people of the city. Let us hope that such settlements are not the outcome of a temporary enthusiasm but are the result of sincere and genuine feelings and urge.

It is a hopeful sign of the time that dramatic art is now being patronised and encouraged by educational institutions. Instances of this have been furnished by successful performances by two educational institutions here in which boys and girls studying in them participated. The lady students of Mahila Pathshala—an institution affiliated to Karve University—staged very successfully some performances in aid of their institution on the 19th instant. Last night also the students of Sharda Mandir a Montessory institute staged a drama in the school compound. Both the performances attracted large number of cultured people and this shows the interest evinced by the people in the refined dramatic theatrical arts. I hope this will go a long way in overhauling our modern stage which is full of so many anachronisms and inconsistences besides being vulgar.

WONDERFUL POWER OF A YOGI

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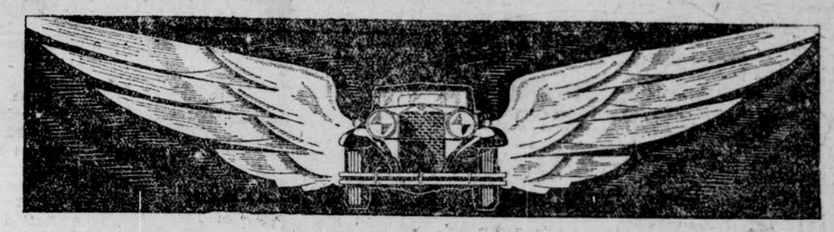

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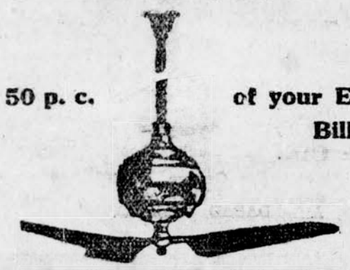

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ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

A Defective And Unsatisfactory Measure.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Purshottam T. Patel said:

I am against consideration of the bill by the present legislature. The proposed Medical Council of India ought to be like other institutions to be started under the new federated constitution contemplated for India, with adequate representation of all the medical professions of India.

The present bill is an attempt to satisfy the demand of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to give their status and recognition to the foreign as well as some of the higher-placed Indian medical practitioners in India. It entirely ignores the largest group of medical practitioners who are qualified with the minimum requirements of modern scientific medicine, and who are registered by the provincial medical Councils all over India, and on whom the Government mainly relies for their medical administration throughout India. They are not less qualified than some of the practitioners recognised by the various countries of Europe and America, including those qualifications such as L.S.A., L.R.C.S. and so on of Great Britain and Ireland.

A PACKED BODY.

"The composition of the proposed Council," continued Dr Patel, "is also very defective, and it is going to be a packed body with a government majority.

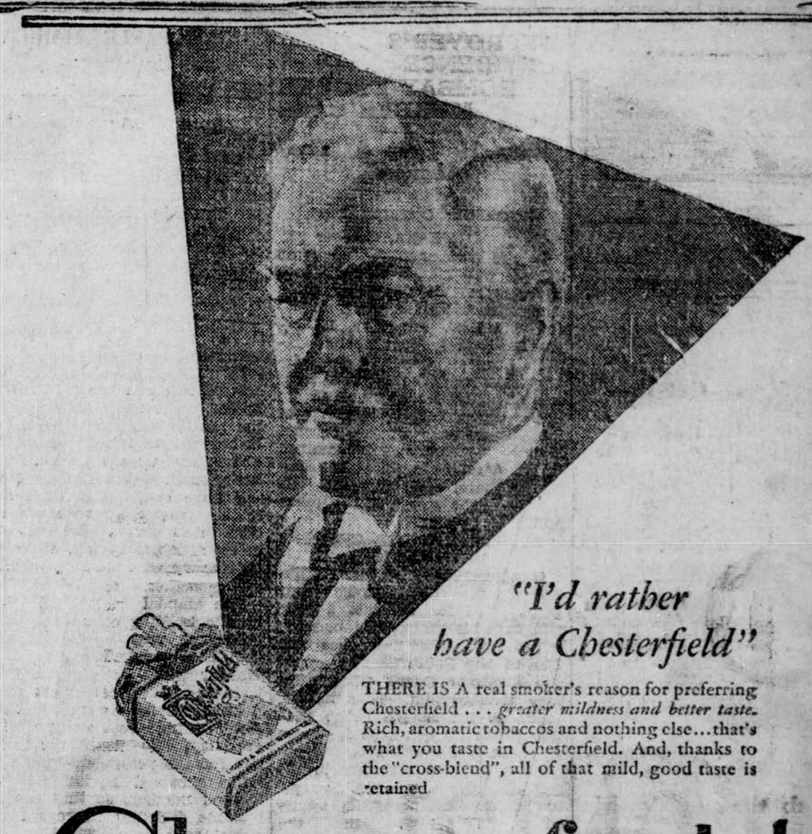
The purpose of the Medical Act is to enable persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified (men with minimum scientific training) from unqualified practitioners, and regulate the education of such practitioners, in order that they are made efficient in attending to the common ailments of the public India is such a large rural country requiring a great number of such practitioners, and the Government of India, whatever it may be, should establish a standard qualification for such practitioners with minimum scientific training. This training should not be very expensive, and those receiving it would not, therefore, require a high remuneration from the poverty stricken masses who must be provided with elementary medical aid. Such uniform and standard qualifications have been established by various countries on the Continent and America, and it is regulated by the state. If the Universities and other institutions, and also some people require a higher standard of education and also higher degrees, these should be based on such a qualification, and the people who work for such a qualification should get their rewards, not by the letters A. B. C. D. (i.e. by the length of their degrees), but by the merits of their clinical and scientific work. Hundreds of men of international reputation of the highest type have been in these countries with only one state-regulated qualification.

It is high time continued Dr. Patel, that when we are going to re-organise all our institutions, we also must have medical acts and councils based on the best results and experiences obtained by such a procedure in such democratic countries as Germany, Austria, France, America and other countries.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS.

Also what is going to happen to another large group of practitioners such as Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who have not got the minimum scientific training, but who should be made to acquire this by some temporary provision made for their education, and then allowed to be recognised practitioners. In this conection. Dr. Patel drew attention to a significant occurrence in British medical history. When the British Medical Act was passed in 1858. There were then in Great Britain Universities and other bodies granting membership, fellowships and diplomas. Even then the framers of the British Act found it necessary to add a section permitting registration, on payment of a fee of persons who were practising before the August 1, 1815. This section continued in force for about 17 years afterwards.

We should have a council which would create a united medical profession for India, consisting of practitioners of all types with the minimum scientific training, and this minimum should be fixed by a representative body of medical and other scientific experts.



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SENAPATI BAPAT INAUGURATES SEVA DAL.

National Flag On The Panchayat Office.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 28

Poona City Congress Committee appointed a Seva Dal Committee, consisting of Mr. R. P Kanitkar as president and Messrs. S. V. Klkar, S. R. Phalak, K. G. Pashankas, Gotaram Kashi, Munde and Bhundare as members.

The inauguration ceremony was performed on the Vijyadashmi day under the presidentship of Senapati Bapat. Mr. Kanitker then explained aims and objects and Rules of the Seva Dal. About 75 members have been enrolled so far.

NATIONAL FLAG ON PANCHAYET OFFICE.

The Panchayet passed a resolution of hoisting the National Flag on the Panchayet office. A beautiful flag was presented by Mr Moreshawar Gopal. Prominent Congressmen from Poona responded to the invitation from khed for the hoisting ceremony which was done on the Dasera Day. The National Flag was taken out in a procession followed by leaders and 1000 villagers. The procession came to the panchayet office and the flag was hoisted over the office by Kakasaheb Gadgil. After speeches by the Congressmen from Poona, the function ended.

On Sunday last the Flag Salutation Ceremony was carried out at Masoba Chowk. A small Swadeshi Exhibition was also opened.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY CRICKET TEAM.

Aligarh University Cricket Team played a two days match on 24th and 25th Oct. against the Deccan Gymkhana, on its way back home from Madras. Deccan Gymkhana scored 74 and 150 runs in first and second innings respectively. Mr. Patel made 29 in the first inning. In the second innings Messrs. K. N. Naidu, and Nagarkar made 24, 35, respectively.

Aligarh University made 101 and 44 in the 1st and 2nd innings. Zaheb Syed made 44 in the 1st innings.

S.S. Joshi from Aligarh took 5 wickets in the first and 6 wickets in the second innings.

The Deccan Gymkhana defeated a strong Aligarh team.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL WARDS AND SEATS.

The ordinary meeting of the city Municipality was held on 23rd instant when Rao Bahadur Hanmanth Ram Ramnath presided.

The agenda before the meeting was to consider the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of redistribution of wards and seats. There were about 12 amendments to the recommendation of the committee. After some discussion some amendments were withdrawn and some were amalgamated and in the end there remained only one which was defeated.

Even the recommendations of the Committee were thrown out and what remains now before the members of the municipality is the resolution of the Beneral Body where in it was decided to redistribute seats in different wards on the population basis.

The opening of the Mahatma Phule Talim Shanu Gymkhana and Holkar-clarke well by Kshastra Jagadguru of Kolhapur and the Prize distribution at the hands of Mr. Starte, I.C.S. Depressed class officer brought the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Depressed class mission, Poona to a successful close last night.

Jagadguru while declaring the Talim open emphasised the importance of Physical exercise. In his opinion as education is necessary for the brain so physical training is necessary for the body, and hoped that every opportunity will be taken by those in whose interest the Talim is opened.

Mr. Starte while addressing the gathering said none can deny the progress made by the Depressed classes during the last 25 years. He asked the workers of the Depressed classes to work and teach the principle of plain living and high thinking to the children. Also he warned the untouchables against their desire to avoid open competition. He said it was not possible to increase marks of a candidate belonging to Depressed classes and thus qualify him for a Government job. He asked them to take to technical education.

Referring to the question of housing, he said that Government would do its best to have big prices of land and sell them to Depressed classes members at cheap rates, but at the same time he said that it was not possible to do this at all places, so he asked depressed classes to effect some saving by avoiding liquor drink.

He requested the members of Servants of India Society, and Jagadgurus to take up the cause and at least induce some owners of private wells to allow the untouchables to draw water from them. Then he distributed prizes and the function ended.

SIR T. LIPTON LEAVES A MILLION.

£80,000 For Poor Mothers.

Sir Thomas Lipton's estate is expected to exceed £1,000,000 according to an officia. estimate issued last night, following the funeral.

Under the will £80.000 is to be applied in Glasgow, as the trustees may think fit, for the benefit of poor mothers of the working classes and their children.

The gold loving cup presented to Sir Thomas by the people of the United States in 1900 is left to the New York Yacht Club.

"I would like to add a personal note (added the testator) that they are the very best of sportsmen, and I appreciate very much the many kindnesses shown to me by them"

Sir Thomas' collection of Yacht racing cups and trophies are to be handed to some suitable institution.

The trustees are directed to make over the house and estate of Osidge, Southgate, Middlesex, to such institutions or persons as they think fit, that it may be preserved as a hostel for nurses in memory of Sir Thomas' mother.

They may give such furniture to the hostel as they think fit, and £20,000 is left as an endowment for the hostel.—"Daily Herald."

COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS IN MIDWIFERY IN CAMA HOSPITAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, It is rather a curious fact to note what the course prescribed by the Bombay Provincial Nursing Association which is taught in the Cama and Albless Hospital takes one year and a half to be completed while the same course is finished in one year by other institutions in and out of Bombay. (J.J. Hospital, Wadia Charitable, and Sassoon General Hospital of Poona) As a matter of fact Bombay being rather costly and over-crowded place to live in than the moffusil, the course ought to have been of equal if not of less duration as a result of this six months delay in getting the diploma many candidates are induced to join other institutions and thus the Cama and Albless Hospitals are out to a great loss financially. Now as far as the public is concerned the Cama Hospital is the only institution manned by the ladies for the ladies alone, and so a student joinink the Cama Hospital gets better facilities. will the Registrar B. P. N. A also see that the course in Cama Hospital is brought in a line with other institutions?—Yours etc.

S. N. KHARKAR.,

October 27,
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BUT LAST CHANCE SAVES

R. K. NAIK. Jahgirdar. "ATMANIVAS" Bangalore City.

My wife was suffering with severe pain in the lower abdomen for a long time and she was practically bed-ridden. Big Doctors of Bangalore examined her and all pronounced that she was suffering with **Cancer of Uterus** and that she would die within 15 hours if she was not operated. She did not consent to an operation. My neighbour Mr. A. Narasinga Rao advised me to consult Dr. Kesari who is available now at Bangalore. At once I went to his house and brought him. He closely examined the patient and said calmly that that was not a case of Cancer but one of **Inflammation of the Uterus** and she would not die within 15 hours as other Doctors said. He at once prescribed LODHRA. To our great astonishment the patient felt Relief in the very first dose. In three days time she completely recovered and is able to go to the Doctor's house. Now she is happy and healthy.

May God bless Dr. Kesari with long life. I have no words to praise him and his medicines. His medicines are cheap and diagnosis accurate.

(Sd.) R. K. NAIK.

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UNIVERSITY CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

Morris College Annexes Korea Darbar Cup.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct 26.

Morris College, defeated the University Law College, in the finals of the Korea Durbar Cricket Cup in connection with the Nagpur University annual Sports. Law College in the first venture scored 147 runs, Parande with 47 was the top scorer. Peacha took 4 wickets for 20 runs. Morris College knocked up 246 in their first innings Ghide contributing 76. With 99 runs in arrears, Law College entered for their second innings and were all out for 174 Morris College made 93 for one wicket in their second innings, and defeated the Law College by 8 wickets and 18 runs.

FERMENT IN DHRANGADHRA.

Hartal In Halvad Still Continues

(From A Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CITY, Oct. 29.

Dhrangadhra Halvad people continue hartal. The Dhrangadhra state authorities are forcing shopkeepers to open their shops.

The state's people assembled here have formed 'Dhrangadhra Prajamandal" with Sjt. Maneschand Nanjibhai as President, four Secretaries and a Treasurer.

The nine leaders of Halvad Dhrangadhra are resolute and are staying here.

Halvad merchants are evacuating Halvad.

STATE'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

A general meeting of Dhrangadhra Prajamandal was held recently at Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road with Mr. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi, in the chair.

Mr. Trivedi in his presidential speech narrated the events that led to his visit to Dhrangadhra and gave a brief summary of the situation there.

The following resolutions were also passed:

In spite of the settlement between the State and the peoples bited peaceful processions, meetdeputation, the state had prohibin Dhrangadhra and that they had arbitrarily deported ings and demonstrations of Dhrangadhra Day which were arranged for organising public opinion on the question of holding Kathiawar Political Conference in Dhrangadhar and they have arbitrarily deportation of Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi in violation of the settlement the meeting emphatically declares that the Dhrangadhra State authorities have deliberately violated the terms of the settlement.

The meeting appeals to the people of Kathiawar to continue their peaceful struggle against the recent policy of repression inaugurated by the Dhrangadhra State till the prohibition order against the Conference is withdrawn.

ALLEGED OFFERING OF ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Charges Against Accused Framed

(From Our Correspondent).
BELGAUM, Oct. 26.

Rao Saheb R. N. Kini, First Class Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum recently framed charges under Sections 161 and 116 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. N. M. Pai, "Ford" Distributor for S. M. Country and North Kanara for the alleged offence of having offered illegal gratification to Major MacKinlay Officer in charge of the British Military Hospital Belgaum and who as the Health Officer of the Cantonment was also a member of the Belgaum Cantonment Board.

The prosecution story is that in July 1930 the Belgaum Cantonment Board was considering the advisability of purchasing two one and half ton chassis for the use of the Board. Among the specifications recevied one was from Mr. N. M. Pai. The Belgaum Cantonment Board decided on 8th October 1930 to purchase two chassis for the use of the Board. Shortly after this it is alleged that the accused (Mr. Pai) went to the Belgaum Military Hospital on a morning in October 1930 and in the Hospital Compound offered Major MacKinlay, a new Engine for his (Major MacKinlay's) Ford Car free of charge if he exerted his influence with the Belgaum Cantonment Board and got the Board to purchase two one and a half ton chassis from the accused.

Calcutta.—Earthquake shocks of moderate intensity were felt at Rangpur in Bengal and Dhubri in Assam between two and three on Wednesday morning. No damage is reported.—A.P.

Ranchi.—Sir Hugh Stephenson opened on Thursday the new building of S. P. G. Mission Blind School.—A.P.

TOWARDS MEDICAL DICTATORSHIP.

WHEN DOCTORS CAN'T USE NAMES ON SIGNS.

(By "FLANEUR").

One has always wondered what kind of medical 'Swaraj' would be established in some Utopian future towards which we are supposed to be walking when one finds its alluring vision conjured up by some of our leading doctors like Messrs. Deshmukh and Mehta. But this 'Swaraj', if and when it takes shape in concrete reality, would be, one trusts, not a dictatorship of the approved model of which a foretaste is offered in the behaviour of the Bombay Medical Council.

LINE OF DEMARCATION.

This body has been created, one believes, with a view to safeguard the interests and professional status of the practising medical graduates and has had all executive as well as advisatory powers invested in it. It functions for the purpose of maintaining a standard of professional propriety and punishes cases of breach of this propriety usually with a strike-off of the defaulting member's name from the register. It also enforces rules of conduct in matters of medical practice. All these functions are certainly desirable and even necessary and both the profession and the public should insist on an efficient control of such matters as come within the legitimate pale of the Council's authority. But they should also insist that the Council's regime really protects the profession and does not create difficulties that are likely to hamper personal freedom and reduce its authority to a tyranny, a possibility that arises at times, especially when a bureaucratic attitude is assumed by the Councillors.

NOMENCLATURE COMPLEX.

The Council recently compelled, for instance, Dr. Cooper of the 'Charak Clinic' to delete the name of 'Charak' as objectionable under its rules of nomenclature to be employed by the registered practitioners. It may be assumed that the name of the Ayurvedic master of antiquity offended the sensitive nostril of the Council and that the Councillors feared that it might somehow lower the clinic in respectability. But, no: the objection translated in an urgent, executive fiat, was based on a regulation that demands that the practitioners shall not put up signs featuring the names of dead or living notabilities or, indeed, any other names. But why? you will ask. The regulation may be used and stretched to ridiculous lengths and the Council, in the grip of its 'nomenclature complex' may demand that Dr. So-and-so shall put up a sign bearing no names of persons but that he might utilize names of the 200-inmates or railway stations or Bombay streets or tea-shops and even the 'saloons' and 'bars'. It is really ridiculous. What's in a name? one may demand, if the physician was not a witch-doctor and the surgeon a butcher which is, after all, all that matters.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

The Council may be well-advised to modify the tyrannous regulation in conformity with commonsense and it would prove itself really useful if, instead of taking an inquisitorial view in matters of names on the signs, it devoted its stern attention to stamping out the quacks and quackeries that flourish in this country to the imminent and actual risk of human life and health. Our surgeons do not display blood in jars as their authentic British predecessors, the barbers, did: Poor Byron died with imprecations on his poetic, pale lips after a butcher bled him for a cure for ague and he himself was perhaps a better surgeon and an authority on the science of dietetics, not to say temperance than the best English or Greek barber-surgeon of his day. We have yet to hear of Sir Arbuthnot Lane's expulsion from the profession because he, a surgeon of Guy's Hospital, writes in the "Daily Mail" for a lay public. Our Council may as soon characterise the sartorial appearance of Dr. S. K. Vaidya as objectionable and demand that the venerable gentleman surrender his picturesque 'pugri' on the alter of the Council's "ideology".

"NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN IMPOSSIBLE."

Unless Congress Speaks For India By Itself.

SJT. S. C. BOSE AT GOILA.

(From a Correspondent).
GOILA, Oct. 24.

Sjt. Bose and party arrived at the local Sevasram. A mammoth gathering had assembled there to witness the solemn function of the evening.

Proceedings of the solemn function began with a prayer and Sjt. Bose invoked the blessings of the "Almighty" on the sacred object underlying the solemn function as he interred the silver casket containing the ashes of Tarakeswar Sen.

Sjt. Bose said that they had not come to mourn but to rejoice over a martyr's death, for they knew that it was the spilling of the 'Martyr's' blood that accelerates the advent of Freedom.

Continuing he said that Bengal must not take these horrible atrocities lying down, and should demand with one voice an adequate redress of the Chittagong and Hijli wrongs.

The speaker then referred to the Round Table Conference and the possibility of the fight being resumed. He said that from the very beginning he had been sceptical about the result of the Round Table Conference. He said that a Round Table Conference should be confined only to the belligerent parties and it was a mistake for the Congress to participate in the Conference when other parties who were not fighting the British Government were allowed to participate. Unless the Congress was in a position to speak for India by itself the Congress would never negotiate successfullly with the British Government.

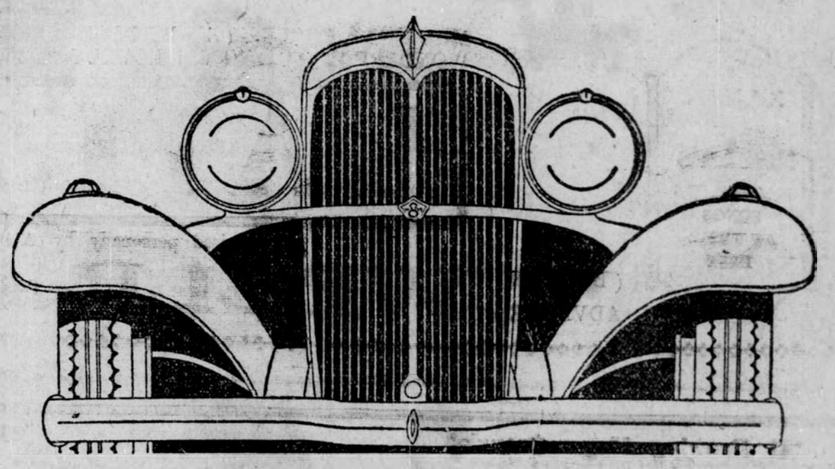
Sjt. Bose then said that the country should prepare for any contingency in the event of the failure of the Round Table Conference. For this purpose they should find out why certain sections of the people were holding aloof from the National struggle. He said that all sections of the people should be convinced that the freedom they were out to achieve was freedom from every bondage social, economic and political and freedom for women as well as for men. Only then would every section of the community respond to the call of Freedom. They could hope to inspire their women-folk, the so-called depressed classes and Muslim brethren only when Swaraj or Freedom had a meaning and a message for all of them.

Forest Mosque A Bone Of Contention

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Oct. 27.

Mr. Merchant, Additional Sub-Judge, Sholapur, is now busy hearing evidence in a suit in which the Mahomedans of the Hanafi sect are contesting against the Ahale-Hadis over the ownership of the mosque known as the Forest Mosque. In addition to the ownership the suit also embraces the question of the rights of offering prayers in the mosque according to the particular modes and religious tenets of these two Mahomedan sects.

This suit has caused much sensation amongst the Mahomedan public and everyday the court room is crowded to overflow.



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GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

October 30.

Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.
Mirzapore. Smith, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

October 31st.

Stolzenfels, Frisino, Hamburg.
Chitral, Siggers, London.

LOADING.

October 30.

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer city of Carlisle for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Chitral:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Chitral, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 77 passengers.

S S Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd.'s steamer Stolzenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo and passenger.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 30.

2 Chitral, London, 31-10, M M & Co.
5 Stolzenfels, Hamburg 31-10 L Edwards Ltd
6 Trenenfels, Karachi 2-11 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10 G Trading Co.
9 Clan Monroe, Bhavnagar, 31-10 J Finlay & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru Japan 31-10 N Y. Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 3-11, L T & M I.
15 Tevere, Karachi, 5-11, L T & Co.
18 Toronto, Karachi, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sultania NF, 31-10, Scindia S N Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 30-10, M M & Co.
3 Ellora, Karachi, 31-10 M M & Co.
6 Marly 656, Busrah, 30-10 National S S Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 1-11, T Morrison, and Co.
9 Garbeta, Rangoon 30-10 M M and Co.
10|11 Havre Maru, Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha
12|13 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 1-11 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

D/E A'avi, Jeddah 31-10 T Morrison and Co
G Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 31-10 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON

Maloja, 6-11 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfelh 28-11 L Edward Ltd

FROM ROTTERDAM

Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha
Geneva Maru 1-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10. M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Chitral 31-10 P and O S N Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd
Trenenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

India 30-10. M. Italiana.
Genova, 3-11, M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevre N F L T Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britania, 31-10, G. T. Co.

FOR KOBE

Tokiva Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha
Havre Maru, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
Gange N F L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 4-11 M M and Co.
Vasna 6-11 M N and Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 30.

S S Chitral, for London:—1 bale animal skin, A Azizulla; 30 bales animal skin, H Habibulla; 23 bales animal skin, A W G Hassimjadah; 1 case woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co; 2100 cwts mowra meal A Dawa & Co; 9 cwts kismiss, I Faizulla; 403970 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 159363 Rs. bar gold, C Khusalchand; 48847 Rs. bar gold and 79297 Rs. sovereigns, National Bank of India.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—48 bales wool raw, W T Suren; 30 bales wool raw, R Harilal & Bros; 690 cwts groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Manchester:—80 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.

For Glasgow:—900 cwts linseed oil cakes, Virain & Co; 420 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 165 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Suez:—50 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Toronto, for Hamburg:—210 cwts gum karaya, D Mavji & Co; 40 cwts groundnut cakes, Uganda Cotton Tdg Co.

S S City of Carlisle, for New York:—105 cwts gum karaya, N Moolji & Co; 522 cwts gum karaya, R Devshi; 100 cwts gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co; 400 cwts turmeric, R S Tata & Co; 375 cwts plantago seed, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Stolzenfels, for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 75 bales cotton raw, Ralli Brothers.

For Rotterdam:—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—80 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.

S S Genova, for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 500 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, G Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Havre Maru, for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 600 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—87 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

S S Chitral, Agents. M M & Co., from London:—20 cases cordials; 37 cases medicine; 30 cases fruit; 70 cases fruit salad; 52 cases castor oil; 50 cases wine; 18 cases sugar; 20 cases syrup; 50 cases fruit salt; 23 cases o'stores; 27 cases paper sacks; 370 cases beer; 85 cases newspaper; 15 cases gin; 350 cases boiler composition; 25 cases pipe clay; 211 cases boot polish; 93 cases o'stamelt; 110 cases wines; 95 cases whisky; 140 cases biscuits; 120 cases rubber oil wastage; 76 cases tyres; 50 cases soap; 177 coils copper wire; 69 drums paint; 20 drums red lead; 575 drums lub. oil; 40 drums chemical; 378 drums varnish.

From Amsterdam:—100 bags.

From Bordeauv:— 170 cases brandy.

From Cheroute:— 806 cases brandy.

From Hamburg:—42 bags gum traqucanth.

From Rotterdam:—20 cases wine.

From Haure:—100 bundles copper sheets.

From Marseilles:—30 drums chemicals; 51 drums chemicals; 40 cases grapes.

S S Venebia, Agents, L L Treistino from Trieste:—800 bags sulphur; 351 cases chains; 196 cases beer; 219 cases screws; 47 cases chalk; 2277 cases glassware; 1250 cases paper; 1154 cases wire nails 85 cases pick axes; 90 cases german silver; 60 cases plywood; 30 cases soap; 67 cases twine; 250 cases starch; 35 cases bolts and nuts; 707 coils wire; 625 cases cement; 500 bags sugar; 16179 pcs. planks.

From Venice.—171 bales spun silkyarn; 69 cases glassware.

From Bari:—375 bags almonds.

From Calaneata.—200 bags figs.

From Patrasso:—100 bags carputs.

Form Port Said:—109 cases glassware.

From Aden:—30 cases dogra.

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The Lion of Bengal gives his parting message to all lovers of Swadeshi.

Come and hear him to-day roaring, thundering and yet smiling

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Special Gypsie Dances by Pupils of Mme. Astrova
ORIENTAL DANCE by Miss CAVALOF
Directed by PROFULLA GHOSH
Cameraman: BOMAN IRANI
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TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
100 p.c. NATURAL COLOUR SCREEN OPERETTA
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ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

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A TENSE ALL-TALKING DRAMA.
"THE OUTSIDER"
featuring
JOAN BARRY, HAROLD HUTH
THE ENTHRALLING STORY OF A MEDICAL MAN IN LOVE

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TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10
THE GREAT AIR-THRILL
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK & H. CHAND
THE STORY OF A COWARD
A NATION.
BUT HERO TO THE GIRL H
LOVED.

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HEAR MASTER
MAHOMED'S
Melodious Songs

Author:
NATVARSHYAM
Cameraman:
HARILAL PATEL

KRISHNATONE'S MIGHTY MASTERPIECE

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ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING PICTURE
WITH MASTER MAHOMED, Miss NILAM, Mr. HAIDERSHAH and Mr. KASHINATH
Directed by KANJIBHAI J. RATHOD
It Preaches the Gospel of Truth—It revolts against Untouchability.

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Wonderful Work

Sound Recording
M. B. PATEL
Y. S. KATHRE

DAILY 3 SHOWS
HOLIDAYS—MATINEE SHOW

DUBASH THEATRE
KRISHNA CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

WHO MAKES INDIA POOR?

Factors Which Contribute To Appalling Poverty

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway reviewing Mr. H. N. Brailsford's new book "Rebel India" in the "New Leader" in Mail week says:—

Mr. Gandhi has come to England to voice the claims of the "dumb, starving millions of India." The claim he voices is the political independence of India. He argues that India is bled white by the costs of the British administration and the princely salaries of the Viceroy, the Governors and the officials; by the ruinous expenditure upon the army and the drain of debt and investment in British hands; and by the intolerable taxation of the villagers.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in his "Rebel India," published this week (Stein with Gollancz, 2s. 6d.), rejects this argument, though he argues no less strongly for Indian self-government. He declares that the poverty of India is explained by "factors inherent in the social structure of India and in Hindu belief. 'In them, and not in the evils of foreign rule, lie the direct potent causes of poverty and over-population'." I do not propose to argue the merits of Mr. Brailsford's case. I propose to state it.

Mr Brailsford recognises, of course, how terrible the poverty of India is. He quotes Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Director of Statistics, who in 1911 estimated the average income per head of the population at 66s. 8d. per annum, that is less than 2d. per day. The Indian climate demands less expenditure upon clothing and housing. The cost of Indian diet is lower. "None the less," remarks Mr. Brailsford, "the traveller has only to look about him to realise that these starved and stunted bodies, these empty and dilapidated bowls, these threadbare rags, these neglected rural roads, do mean, in terms of health, comfort, and efficiency, that the Indian income is a mere fraction of our own." The first factor Mr. Brailsford examines is labour power. Roughly 73 per cent. of the working population are engaged in agriculture and 10.5 per cent. in industry. Women make little contribution towards production. In the lower castes they work in the fields and on the roughest tasks in the cities, but they have not begun to enter commerce or the public services.

The available labour power is also far below Western standards in strength, endurance and efficiency. The average Indian expectation of life is 23.5 years; the British figure is 58 years. The physical life of the workers is always sub-normal. According to the Conference of Medical Research workers, every individual loses two or three weeks every year through preventable diseases, and the loss of efficiency through preventable malnutrition and disease is not less than per cent.

Mr. Brailsford calculates that preventable malnutrition and disease, and the slight use and the misuse of women's labour, means that only half India is effectively at work.

PRIMITIVE CULTIVATION.

Then there is the factor of primitive methods of cultivation. The yield of wheat per acre is half the English average; that of cotton, half the American figure; that of sugar, half what is usual in Cuba. By the Hindu custom of the progressive sub-division of land among the sons of the family, modern conditions of agriculture (except by co-operation) are impossible. The soil is impoverished by the use of cattle dung as fuel and by the failure to use night soil (as the Chinese do) through Hindu dread of defilement. Hindu belief in the sanctity of the cow prevents any rational management of the herds. The taboo on the taking of life means that starved and aged beasts, of poor stock and diminutive stature, abound. It extends to monkeys and rats, whose ravages are unchecked. The maintenance of defective and aged cattle, it is estimated, costs India four times the land revenue, whilst the toleration of rats is more costly than the expenditure upon military defence.

There are the exploiting factors of Indian usury and Indian landlordism. The debt of the cultivators is estimated at £400,000,000 to £500,000,000, involving at a moderate estimate the payment of £100,000,000 a year in interest. Then there is the tribute of the landlord or zemindar. In Bengal it amounts to three times the land revenue going to the Government; in the Punjab it is three times the peasant's net income. There is also the exploitation of the Indian middleman.

ECONOMIC DRAIN.

Mr. Brailsford does not evade British responsibility for the establishment of the present system of the Indian landlordism, nor does he ignore the economic drain which Britain imposes upon India—estimated at £600,000,000 to £700,000,000 a year—nor the cost of the military services, 33 per cent. of the public expenditure. But he concludes that the overthrow of alien rule will not be enough to liberate the Indian masses from poverty. A struggle must then begin to break with superstition, to destroy Indian landlordism, and to plan collective agriculture on modern lines. In other words, to carry through a mental and economic revolution. It will only be when India is politically free that her people and their leaders can be expected to turn to this task.

I have only reviewed one chapter of Mr. Brailsford's book—the chapter which raises the most controversial issue for Socialists. But the whole book is a fascinating study of India—vivid in its descriptions, careful and balanced in its analysis, passionate in its denunciation of injustice, sympathetic in its treatment of Indian movements and their leaders.

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SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.

To-day's Closing Rates.

T T Shanghai on London 1/7-15/16
T T Shanghai on London (2 months forward) 1/7-7/8
Market: Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING.

	Opening
October	4.68
January	4.76
	Opening Range
October	4.68 to 4.70
January	4.76 to 4.76
	2 10-10 a.m. Price
October	4.69
January	4.75
Egyptian Futures:	To-day's Opening
Sakellaridis, November	7-11
January	7.36
Upper, November	Not quoted
January	Not quoted

ADVOCATE CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE

Admission Of "Some Indiscretion"

That an Advocate did not utilise the monies entrusted to him on behalf of a client for the purpose which it was intended was the allegation made in the course of a petition presented before Mr. D.N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday.

The allegation was made against Mr. J. J. Athiade, Advocate.

Polycarp Mascarenhas, the petitioner stated that one Mrs. Maria Captain Rodrigues engaged Mr. J. J. Athiade to defend Joseph Sarlie, an invoice clerk of the West End Watch Company who was charged before the Magistrate with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 324 belonging to the Company. The accused was ordered to be bailed out by the Magistrate in a sum of 200. Mrs. Rodrigues gave a sum of Rs. 324 to Mr. Athiade for making up the alleged deficit in the West End Watch Co. The case was heard on Thursday when the petitioner asked Mr. Athiade if he had settled with the West End Company. On inquiries the petitioner found that no payments had been made in the West End Company. He then asked Mr. Athiade to utilise the amount for bailing out the accused. This also the petitioner stated was not done by the accused with the result that the accused was still in custdy.

When the case against Joseph Sarlie was taken up on Friday, Mr. Couto on behalf of the accused applied for a postponement. The Magistrate observed that there was a petition against Mr. Athiade who appeared for the accused on previous occasions and wanted to make inquiries.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Athiade to be summoned to give an explanation. Mr. Athiade then presented himself before the Magistrate who asked him what he had done with Rs. 324 entrusted to him.

Mr. Athiade stated that he had been thrice to the General Manager of the West End Company but the latter would not accept money without the orders of the Court. The Magistrate thereupon remarked that he should have deposited the money at the court and paid the bail amount. The accused he said was undergoing hardships and was in custody for so many days when the money was lying in the hands of the Advocate.

Mr. Athiade then informed the Court that he had paid a sum of Rs. 200 already to the accused's counsel, Mr. Couto, that morning.

The Magistrate on questioning about the balance Mr. Athiade said that the balance was in the Baroda Bank and added that he would explain the whole matter to which the Magistrate remarked "You can't explain.' It is a simple matter.". The proper course for Mr. Athiade, the Magistrate remarked, was to have bailed out the accused.

Mr. Athiade admitted that there was some indiscretion on his part, and promised to produce the balance within a few hours.

Poona.—The next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will, it is understood, commence on November 30 at the Council Hall, Bombay. Purely Government business is expected to be transacted as no provision has so far been made for non-official business. First reading of the Succession Duty will be among the business to be dealt with.—A.P.

The birthday anniversary of His Highness Swami Rama Tirtha of revered memory will be celebrated on 10th November at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Rama Tirtha Publication League, No. 25, Marwari Gali, Lucknow. Lectures on the life and teachings of Swami Rama will be delivered by eminent scholars.

STOCK-BROKERS CONVICTED.

Fraudulent Breach Of Trust.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir Arthur Wheeler, the 71-year old Leicester Stock-broker, and Mr. G.V. Smith, his former partner in the firm of Arthur Wheeler and Company, were found 'guilty' at Leicestershire Assizes on charges of fraudulently converting to their own use sums of money exceeding £25,000 entrusted to them. Wheeler was found 'guilty' on all the 21 counts and he was sentenced to twelve months in the second division.

Smith was found 'guilty' on 11 counts and was bound over for 2 years.

The judge who took three hours to sum up, told the jury that they had to record separate verdict on the 21 counts against each of the accused.—Reuter's Special.

AN UNJUST BUDGET.

(Continued from page 9)

other diseases of bad nutrition showed a decline. So will it be in India. Unquestionably the salt tax by limiting the consumption of salt in millions and millions of poor houses, conduces powerfully to that state of chronic ill-health and anaemia which strikes all foreign observers in India, including the Whitley Commission. That the Simla Government should have now enhanced it, is a damning proof of how utterly that Government is divorced from the hopes and fears, the anguish and the penury of the multitudes over whom it rules. For all Indians the higher salt duty must act as an added spur in the struggle for freedom.

HITTING INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY.

On the other grounds the duty of 10 per cent levied on machinery is especially vicious. It is an attempt to hark back to the 33 1/3 per cent duty levied before the war with the effect of checking the industrialisation of India. The future of India depends on the machine. Only by the free use of machinery can she win freedom from the curse of poverty; only then can the masses attain the comforts and the culture which are theirs by every human right. No National Government would have ventured by such taxation to set themselves across the path of Indian progress and Indian prosperity.

THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

But whether the duty is on machines or there are enhanced customs duties and higher salt-tax, none such would have been needed but for the grossly increased military expenditure. Though this expenditure is to be reduced in a year and a half from 41 1/4 millions sterling to 35 1/4, the economies made are totally inadequate. Were the army costs proportioned to the real needs of India, they would be reduced not by one-seventh but by four-seventh. "War is politics continued by others' (i.e., forceful) means." Clausewitz's dictum is everlastingly true. Whose politics threaten India to-day? Not those of Afghanistan, intent on peaceful progress. Not those of Russia, which apart from being Communist and, therefore, opposed to all wars, is absorbed in the Five Year Plan, to be followed by a Fifteen Year Peace. Japan's aggressions are against China and China alone. France seeks to dominate Africa and Europe: America can be ruled out. Not a single Power threatens India, yet her whole progress is thwarted and her finances endangered by the upkeep of a monstrous military force. That no radical reduction in its cost is contemplated alone condemns the Simla Government as unfit to rule.

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More Informal Conversations.

DISCUSSIONS ON QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

Move To Effect Agreement Among Entire Indian Delegation.

PROPOSED CREATION OF FINANCE COUNCIL OF 3 EXPERTS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

As there is no sitting yet of the plenary session of the Round Table Conference, the Indian delegates expecting the Muslims are holding informal conferences in which Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Sir Purshotta mdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Mudaler and Dr. Datta, are taking part.

It is understood that they are deeply engaged in discussing the question of safeguards with special reference to Army and Finance. These conferences have been in progress for the last few days and their object is to effect agreement amongst the entire Indian delegation except the Muslims who have expressed a desire to be left to themselves.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya met Mr. Benthall, Sir H. Carr, Mr. Wood, Mr. Birla, Sir P. Thakurdas, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Iyengar, Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Sir P. Setna this afternoon, and discussed financial safeguards.

It is understood that general discussion centred round the creation of a Finance Council consisting of three finance experts not necessarily commercial men, to advise the Governor-General and the Finance Member on the financial questions. The chief point of interest concerned the Council's relation to the Governor-General, the Cabinet, the Finance Member and the Legislature.

INDIA OFFICE MEETING.

No definite conclusions were adopted, but the question was discussed from various standpoints, and the meeting had to be adjourned as Gandhiji, Sir P. Thakurdas and Mr. Birla had to leave to go to the India Office to meet Sir H. Strakosch to discuss finance, particularly Gandhiji's views on the effect of unlinkink the rupee from sterling.—R. T. C. Special.

CORBETT'S SCHEME

CLEAVAGE IN HINDU CAMP

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

As regards the scheme of Sir Geoffery Corbett for the redistribution of the Punjab in such a way as to solve the communal problem—the separation of the Multan Division from the Punjab minus the Simla area by which the Moslems will get more than sixty per cent majority—it has created a further cleavage between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

The Sikhs consider it a betrayal of their case on the part of the Hindus and are openly accusing them of having let them down.

They have expressed protest against Mahatma Gandhi's reported acceptance of a communal statutory majority in the Punjab and Bengal for the Muslims, without even an assurance of joint electorates. It seems Dr. Moonje and Raja Narendranath share the feeling of the Sikhs and are definitely opposed to such a communal statutory majority either with or without joint electorates.

This has naturally created a breach in the Hindu camp, with Pandit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi and other liberal minded Hindus on one side and Dr. Moonje and Raja Narendranath on the other.

GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED.

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mahatma Gandhi had a long interview with Sir Samuel Hoare, and later he had an interview with Lord Sankey. These conversations, I understand, referred to the future action to the taken at the Round-table Conference.

As the result of the various speeches made before the Minorities Sub-committee it is rumoured in Indian quarters that the British politicians and statesmen are seriously considering the question of recommending the Government of India's scheme, formulated in the Government of India's dispatch to the Secretary of State for India, to come into immediate operation pending the negotiations for the Federal Government. —"The Manchester Guardian."

PT. MALAVIYA TO VISIT AMERICA?

Receives Pressing Invitations.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

There is a possibility of Pt. Malaviya visiting America after the Round Table Conference, as a result of a number of pressing invitations. He is anxious to do so if arrangements permit.—Reuter.

MUSLIM DELEGATION CONSIDER MINORITIES QUESTION.

MOVE TO REVIEW COMMUNAL POSITION TO EFFECT SETTLEMENT WITH CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Muslim delegation met, and it is understood decided to authorise the Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi and Messrs. Shaukat Ali, N. Ghuznavi and Jinnah to meet Sir H. Carr, Col. Gidney, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Pannirselvam, to discuss the minorities question and consider if an agreed formula covering the demands of all minorities could be reached.

REVIEW OF COMMUNAL POSITION.

It is understood that Sir Mirza Ismail and Mr. Sastri met the delegation separately with the object of reviewing the communal position and ascertaining the lines on which progress towards a settlement with Congress might be possible; but it appears that prolonged discussions left the position unchanged.—R. T. C. Special.

"THESE ATTACKS DO NO GOOD"

Gandhiji Condemns Bengal Outrages

"MAINTAIN NON-VIOLENCE DESPITE GREATEST PROVOCATION"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

When I told Mahatma Gandhi as soon as he emerged out of one of the informal conferences that are being held among the Indian delegates about the attack on Mr. Villiers at Calcutta and Mr. Durno at Dacca, he said:

"I am grieved to hear of the attacks made on the lives of Mr. Villiers and Mr. Durno. Ours is a difficult task and is rendered still more difficult by these senseless attacks. I am convinced that these attacks do no good, but do create harm by increasing the vindictive spirit on both sides. I know that I shall be reminded of such continuing provocations such as the wicked barbarities in Chittagong which have moved to indignation even the poet Rabindranath Tagore and the wanton firing in the Detenue camp at Hijli.

PRESERVE SPIRIT OF NON-VIOLENCE.

"My point however, is that you must preserve the spirit of non-violence, in spite of the greatest provocation. Our success lies through non-violence.

"How I wish impatient young men would help the Congress programme, and thus hasten the day of deliverence, which consummation, I know, is as dear to them as to the Congress."

Pandit Malaviya showed similar grief and said "I endorse every word of what Mahatma Gandhi has said on the painful subject, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything new to it."

SIR. S. HOARE TO SUPPORT IRWIN?

Party Leaders To Go Back On Promises?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON Oct. 29.

So far as the position of the Conservative leaders is concerned, Sir Samuel Hoare is considered to be inclined to favour the stand taken by Lord Irwin. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain will also take a similar view. A great deal will, however, depend on the attitude of the rank and file of their party who are an obsolute majority by themselves.

The Party leaders will, however, make an open attempt to tell the Indian leaders bluntly that they will go back on the promises already made.

Another factor that counts with the National Government today is the necessity of making a "success of the Conference". Therefore the Ministers are likely to agree ..to go as far as they possibly can to meet the Indian position.

COMPROMISE ON ARMY QUESTION.

Mahatma Unable To Accept.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Interval in the proceedings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was devoted to the continuation of informal conversations with a view to reaching an understanding on the various outstanding matters. The informal conference was attended by Gandhiji, Dr. Sapru, Pt. Malaviya, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. Sastri, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Jayakar, Sirdar Ujjal Singh and others.

The Conference reconsidered the Army question. Against the Congress standpoint that there should be no reserved subjects, a compromise was suggested by which the Army Member should be responsible to the Viceroy, but he must be an Indian chosen from the elected members of the Legislature.

Gandhiji however, was unable to accept the compromise.

Another suggestion for two Army Members, one being responsible for administration and the other for policy found little support in any quarter. It was eventually decided to continue the discussions to-morrow.

Mr. Jinnah was invited, but he was not able to attend.

SMALL COMMITTEE MEETS IN LORDS.

At the invitation of the Lord Chancellor, a small Committee comprising of Sir Claude Schuster, Sir Morris Gwyer, Sir Edward Chamier, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar met in the House of Lords to discuss matters arising from the debate on the Federal Court.—Reuter.

CALIPHATE QUESTION.

Pan-Islamic Congress Not To Discuss

GRAND MUFTI'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Nufti in a statement to the Arab press, declares that the pan-Islamic Congress will not deal with the Caliphate question except abstractly. He repudiates intentions to elect a Caliph.—Reuter.

Mr. Dunro Reaches Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29

Accompanied by medical attendants Mr. L. G. Durno, District Magistrate of Dacca, arrived this evening in Calcutta by a special train and was forthwith removed to the Presidency General Hospital. He spoke to obtain members of the party during the journey, but only complained of pain on the right side of face. There is only one bullet still lodged in the upper right jaw, which has penetrated the right temple and passed through the right eye. In the opinion of one of the doctors, his condition is fair, and he is progressing favourably.—A. P.

SENAPATI BAPAT ARESTED

Maharashtra Congress President

(From A Correspondent).

Umbergaon, Oct. 30.

Senapati Bapat, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was arrested on a warrant from Ratnagiri under Sections 117 and 302, I.P.C.

INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Sir S. Hoare's Reply To Dr. Moonje's Query.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Replying to Dr. Moonje's request for convening a Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to consider the report of the Indian Military College Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare says that he fears it is impossible, at present, to decide whether any Committee other than the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Minorities Sub-Committee should be called, and, if so, on what date. It must depend on the general progress made by the Conference.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In the Rugby Union County Championship on Thursday Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 39 points to 0, and Glamorgan beat Monmouth by 24 points to 6.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Persia has signed 1931 Convention relating to the limitation of manufacture of narcotics. —Reuter.

Washington.—The United States' acceptance of the League of Nations' year's armament holiday scheme has been cabled to Geneva.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT READY

Several Dissenting Minutes.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

The Cawnpore Enquiry Committee report has been presented to the Congress Working Committee to-day. It is understood that the report contains several dissenting minutes.

The question of publication of the report is under discussion among members of the Working Committee. No early decision is expected.—A. P.

H. D. RAJAH IN JAIL.

A Year Of Acute Suffering

The Publicity Officer of the Peoples' Battalion which was formed during the Civil Disobedience Movement writes:—

It was on Thursday, October 30th 1930, that Mr. H. D. Rajah was arrested in the evening in the office of the Peoples' Battalion on a charge of sedition. An eventful year has passed since that day. The Truce has been concluded in the meanwhile, but contrary to its provisions Mr. Rajah is still locked up at Yerawda.

Mr. Rajah had been released from Thana Jail on September 22nd after serving a term of six months' R. I. for an offence under the Salt Act. Those were eventful days; the National sentiment had reached the highest pinnacle and no sacrifice was considered excessive for the cause of the Motherland.

On October 10th came the Viceroy's "Confiscation" Ordinance—number 10 of the many that rained on India from the Olympian heights of Imperials Simla—Congress committees were declared illegal and their camps and offices seized.

Two days later, the B.P.C.C. and a number of political institutions in the city were declared illegal. No meetings could be held, volunteers could not be openly mobilised. Congress badges could not be displayed, the "Bulletin" could not be purchased—all were illegal acts in the eye of the "Law."

STRATEGY.

Mr. Rajah circumvented the provisions of the Law by holding daily meetings on the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Suburban District Youth League. He kept up the Congress propaganda openly. The League was not then an illegal organisation and the meetings, were attended by thousands, continued.

The Congress volunteers could not meet openly. Mr. Rajah therefore, organised the People's Battalion, and mobilised his "soldiers." He opened an office in Girgaum and carried on his work; the Battalion was not yet an illegal organisation.

On Oct. 27th the first batch of the Battallion picketed the New Customs House and held up the business for a pretty long time. Batch followed batch and the Customs House, the Secretariat and the Docks were picketed in turn. The 'soldiers' used to be convicted under the notorious Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, "for assisting the operations of an illegal organisation, viz., the War Council." But this did not stop the flow of the 'soldiers' from the office of the Battalion to H. M.'s jails.

CONVICTION.

Mr. Rajah was arrested on a charge of Sedition. The trial occupied two days. If the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court. On the 1st November Rajah was sentenced on two charges under Section 124-A to an aggregate of two year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 600 or in default six months more.

SATYAGRAHA IN JAIL.

Mr. Rajah was removed to the Arthur Road Jail. Rajah protested against the treatment given to him in jail and was locked up in a cell. He refused to take food or jail clothes. He passed a week in the cell without food or clothing.

On the 7th he was again put before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge under section 7 (1) for having assisted the Congress by starting the Battalion. He read a statement in the court detailing the treatment to which he had been subjected in jail during the previous week. The magistrate promised inquiry and sentenced him to six months' R.I. The total imprisonment in store for him now was three years' R.I.

"A" CLASS IN THANA "C" IN YERAWDA.

While in Thana Jail, during his first imprisonment, for the three months Rajah was an "A" class prisoner and was later transferred to the "B" blass. But the passage of time had degraded his "status" in the eye of the "Law" and Mr. Dastur "awarded" him "C" class.

MAHATMAJI PROTESTS IN VAIN

The Truce was effected. Political prisoners were released in torrloads, but Rajah and a few others could not claim the benefit of the Truce, insisted the omniscient Home Department of Sir E. Hotson. Sholapur Martial Law prisoners were released one by one, other political prisoners completed their terms and were restored to liberty, but Rajah had yet a long journey before him. Mahatmaji protested, Government "reconsidered," but "saw no reason to alter their decision."

Rajah has spent a whole year in jail. No interview has yet been granted to his friends and relatives, but jail-returned friends have brought ominous news. He had five attacks of acute dysentry—the "C" class food has taken its toll. His health is completely wrecked and it is feared he might develop tuberculosis.

As a protest against his continued imprisonment, in spite of the Truce, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and other political organisations in the city and the suburbs have decided to hold protest meetings on Sunday the anniversary of Rajah's conviction. Will this protest find an echo in every youthful heart?

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE ENTRY.

Congress President's Message To Satyagrahis.

FIRST BATCH STARTS FROM CANNANORE

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 27.

Elaborate police arrangements are reported to be in progress to combat the temple-entry satyagrahana which is to take place at Guruvayur on the 1st of November. Guruvayar is one of the most prominent temples in the Malabar District and the shrine is dedicated to Lord Krishna. Consequent on the flutter that prevailed in orthodox circles when the talk of satyagraha was heard, the Zamorin is reported to have sought the assistance of the police, and the Government of Madras have, it is stated, despatched a police party consisting of one Sub-Inspector and 24 policemen, who will do all they can to safeguard the rights of the high-caste Hindus.

The satyagraha batch consisting of 16 volunteers and led by Mr. Subramanyam Thirumump, started from Cannanore on foot on Wednesday last. Sjt. Kalappan reminded the volunteers of their onerous duty, before the volunteers started on their march.

LADIES TO THE FORE.

Members of the propaganda committee, including Messrs. Kalappan, Kunjukrishnan and Srimathis Kamalavathi and Devaki visited important places in North Malabar in the course of the last week, holding public meetings and receiving purses in support of the movement.

SARADAR'S MESSAGE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of a message, says:—"The first axiom of a successful satyagraha is to depend on one's own strength. If you are prepared for the sacrifices to which there would be no limit and if you can keep your movement well within the limits of satyagraha, success is assured and there can be no defeat.

A well attended Conference of depressed classes was held at Chowghat (Guruvayar) on Tuesday, and was presided over by Mr. P. Achuthan, Vakil. Sreemathis Karthiyayani Ammal and Kamalavathi and Messrs K. Nilakantan Nambudiripad and K. M. Vydier spoke on the coming Temple-entry satyagraha in Guruvayar. A resolution was passed requesting the public to support the coming temple entry satyagraha.

Another resolution passsed at the depressed classes' conference entirely repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's unwarranted statements at the R. T. Conference and extended the whole-hearted support to Gandhiji in demanding adult franchise and joint electorate.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. Kelappan's Appeal

Sjt. K. Kelappan, ex-President K.P.C.C. has issued the following appeal:—

It is probably the first time in the history of the Congress movement that a Satyagraha for the establishment of the right of worship of the downtrodden millions in a public temple is started by a Provincial Congress Committee. It is also in the fitness of things that this Satyagraha is inaugurated in Kerala where these obnoxious customs are found in the most aggravated form. The naked, starving downtrodden people among us have just now awakened to a sense of their degradation and have begun to smart under the insult heaped on them by every other community. Any assertion of right on their part is followed by cruel retaliation from others. The life of a neatly dressed Puleya (the name given to the so-called untouchables in Karala) boy or young man going along the public road is more risky than that of a ship on the boisterous sea. He has to encounter the violence of the bigoted among higher castes. He is beaten, his shirt is torn, his umbrella is appropriated and he has no remedy under the sun. These outcastes of Hindu Society embrace Christianity and Islam in their hundreds and have a sigh of relief. These cruelties we are not prepared to tolerate any longer.

Our first batch of Satyagraha volunteers is already on their way to the famous Sreekrishna Temple of Guruvavur and on the 1st of November they will be doing Thapasya in front of Lord Krishna. The righteousness of our cause is our strength. The wholehearted support Mahatmaji has vouchsafed us has put new vigour into our blood. The Satyagraha will wipe off the sin of untouchability from Kerala. Our load of shame is too much for any country to bear. We have entered the fight. Our weapons are the weapons of Mahatmaji—Truth, Love and Ahimsa. Our resources are the goodwill of the nation. I pray you to help us in all possible ways to carry on this fight to victory.

MR. H. D. RAJAH'S HEALTH

D. I. Contradicts "Alarming" Reports"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Publicity Officer of the People's Battalion issued last week a letter which was published in several papers giving alarming reports of the health of Mr. H. D. Rajah. The allegations that Mr. Rajah's health is wrecked, that he has become considerably emaciated, and so on are incorrect.

It is true that Mr. Rajah during the past year has had one or two attacks of dysentery for which he has been treated in the Prison Hospital, but it is not true to say that he was denied the usual "C" Class food. He has been given milk and other food suitable to his condition. He was in hospital from 22nd July to 15th August when he was discharged from hospital and since then he has put on 11 lbs. in weight and his weight is now lbs. more than when he entered the Prison.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.